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EDITORIAL COMMENT



A NURSE'S CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS is a joyous time to most nurses, a sad or lonely time to a few, it should be a blessed time to all. The nurse who is detained on a case which she can not leave, while her heart is longing for home; the nurse who has no home to go to, and who tries to arrange her time so that she will be on duty, or who spends the holiday in her room at her boarding place alone; and the nurse to whom the day is a sad anniversary of death or loss; these are inclined to find an undercurrent of sadness aggravated by the merriment of others.

The way to best celebrate Christmas is to begin during the Advent season to carry out the thought of the Advent collect: "to cast away the works of darkness and put upon us the armor of light," to put aside all unworthy thoughts and all self-pity and to fill the heart instead with love for one's fellow-men in preparation for the coming of the Christ-child. When this is done, the days preceding Christmas will naturally be full of thoughts and plans and desires for making others happy on that day, and it will be such an absorbing occupation, bringing such a glow of pleasure within, as will cast a radiance over the sad Christmas or the lonely Christmas, making them beautiful, if not gay.

No one need have money at her command in order to pass the day happily, though there is never a time of year when one is so thankful for a little fund to draw from. It is not the gift itself, but the loving thought, which counts with everyone, high or low, and an element of surprise is always delightful. There are many tiny gifts which can be made from simple materials if one has the time and is willing to take pains and thought, and there are many people about us to remember, beside our friends, if we keep our eyes open. We once knew an old man

who did odd tasks about an apartment building who was treated to a Christmas dinner by a woman whose means were limited. She had bought two warm undershirts for him and had tied them up in a gay package with a sprig of holly on top, putting it at his plate on the kitchen table. When this rough, homeless man saw the waiting place, he broke down and cried, for it showed that some one really cared to have him happy. Probably a gift of money, could the woman have afforded it, would not have touched him so much. One such celebration, thought out and carried through, is enough to make the donor as well as the recipient happy, and possibly, the merrier. A retired nurse, who lived alone, and who had no immediate relatives, used to go year after year with a ready-cooked Christmas dinner, to visit an old lady who was a patient in an institution; it would have been hard to tell which enjoyed the celebration most. It is pleasant to think up those who will have little or no jollity without your help and try to make the day brighter for them.

A nurse who has been sent to a case shortly before Christmas will often find her patient discouraged at the impossibility of carrying through her own holiday plans. Here is the best sort of an opportunity for the nurse to show her true Christmas spirit, to put her own preparations in the background and to throw herself with unfeigned interest and enthusiasm into the family interests, so that no child need be disappointed and her patient need not feel left out.

Even the nurse in the boarding house can find some other forlorn nurse to cheer and the two together can plan some surprise for the queer person who rooms below them, or for the over-worked landlady or the busy cook. The nurses off duty can attend the Christmas service, while the nurse on duty can only think the carols or sing them softly (quite off the key perhaps) to the baby in her arms, if she is so fortunate as to be helping to celebrate a new nativity. And in this last case, is there so much fun in the world as hanging up a tiny baby's sock for its first Christmas?

We have not forgotten the hospital nurses, each one of them has her hands full to overflowing, seeing to it that each patient under her care has a bit of Christmas brightness provided by herself. The kind superintendent and her assistant will watch to see which of her flock of nurses, perhaps the newest probationer, is inclined to greet the day in tears and will set her right by some special kindness or by sending her to perform one.

Let us hope that the coming Christmas day will be full of the highest joy to all of the *JOURNAL* readers and to all of the nurses of our land.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

We sometimes see suggestions in regard to the choosing of suitable gifts which we should like to exactly reverse. For instance, we are asked to choose books for the student and ornaments for the frivolous, yet one who is well acquainted with the human heart knows that the student often has an inward longing for something pretty to wear, while the frivolous, who already abounds in trifles, may like the worthy book. Nine people out of ten select warm gloves for an old lady and a box of candy for her grandchild, but the chances are that the grandmother would secretly be much more delighted with the candy and the child would be proud of new gloves.

A knife is supposed to be *the* gift for a boy, yet every girl has need of a knife and would not mind possessing several.

Above all things, do not give to an invalid or elderly person one of the illustrated books called "Waiting by the River," or some equally cheering subject. There are hundreds of such to be seen in every bookstore and they are not appreciated by those for whom they are so blandly prepared. Every normal human being should have a healthy interest in life as long as it lasts and it is not conducive to good cheer to invite him to concentrate his attention on his mortality.

A good general principle to follow in gift making is that if you do not enjoy a thing yourself, probably no one else will. Do not pass on to your humble friend a possession for which you have no use, better send a sincere, loving Christmas letter to the friend and bestow the impossible picture or book on the Salvation Army, leaving it to find a recipient.

If you have no Christmas fund for gifts, and must part with some of your own things, select those that you really like, and which you feel a little twinge in giving up, such a gift will undoubtedly carry pleasure with it.

We commend for before-Christmas reading a story of Mrs. Ewing's called "Madame Liberality," which describes a child so ingenious in her art of gift making that when her brothers saw her hard at work they would call out, "There you are again, making presents out of nothing and half a yard of ribbon." That is an art worth cultivating.

OCCUPATIONS FOR INVALIDS

MISS TRACY's paper, which we give as the leading article in this number, is one of the most suggestive that we have published in a long time. It is another one of those evidences that the true nurse must

possess something more than a rule of thumb in nursing her patient's body.

We wonder where the demands upon her are going to cease, and we think that in all of the new lines of work that are opening up that may be classed under the head of social service that the spirit of womanliness and helpfulness must be the foundation upon which the nurse's education is based.

If training schools would pay more attention to the development of the spirit of helpfulness and less to the exacting technique of the operating-room, we would have less criticism of nurses as a class in the outside world. The mental equipment of a nurse is just as important for the good of her patients, both in the hospital and out, as her manual dexterity, yet in many training schools this is entirely neglected.

PLANS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

In the official pages will be found the report of the commission on arrangements for the International Congress on Tuberculosis to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, from September 21 to October 12, 1908.

The educational importance to nurses of this congress can not be estimated. So important a part of the practical application of the scientific researches in regard to tuberculosis seems to be falling into the hands of trained nurses for administration that the profession at large needs to be kept very closely in touch with what the advanced thinkers and scientists are doing along these lines and as far as possible to participate in such congresses, at least by attending them.

We shall publish from time to time during the year further reports of the committee, and we hope to be able to show in what special way this convention in 1908 will have a direct bearing upon the nursing situation.

REPRINTS OF DR. POTTER'S PAPERS

WE have at our disposal two hundred reprints of the articles entitled "Venereal Prophylaxis" which appeared in the February and March numbers of the *JOURNAL*, which are for sale at fifteen cents a copy.

These papers of Dr. Potter's should have wide distribution among women's clubs, teachers, settlement workers, etc. They will be especially valuable to the committee on Public Health of the Associated Alumnae,

and will be sent from the editorial office in Rochester upon receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps for a single copy, or at the same rate for larger numbers.

So far as we have followed the literature being circulated from different points on the subject of the contagiousness of venereal diseases, we have not found anything that goes into the matter so in detail, that gives the symptoms of different forms of contagion, or that points out so clearly the dangers to the innocent as these articles by Dr. Potter. They are written simply, and are perfectly comprehensible to unprofessional people and we would like to see them broadly circulated. If the demand justifies it, Dr. Potter will publish another edition of these papers with a new chapter on special instruction to mothers.

CONDITIONS IN HIGH GRADE TRAINING SCHOOLS WHERE REGISTRATION LAWS ARE IN FORCE

IN all the hue and cry that is going on over the country in regard to the shortage of probationers in our hospitals, it has come to our notice that at least a few of the high grade schools that have adopted an eight hour system and that have reorganized their schools in late years on a strictly educational basis are not suffering any embarrassment in securing an abundance of good material for their training schools.

This is the strongest argument that can be made to those hospitals that are crying out that they cannot secure nurses for their work but are still continuing to conduct their schools with a three years' course under the same conditions as the two year course, with long hours, a burden of domestic drudgery, haphazard lectures, and an ever-increasing discipline which deprives the pupil in training of practically all personal liberty.

In spite of the fact that economic conditions have so changed in the business world, we believe that if an eight hour system were to be universally adopted, and the conditions for the three years course made what they should be, that most of the hospitals would be relieved of this embarrassment. It is becoming a question whether we should not have a united effort throughout all the states for securing an eight hour day through legislation.

THE VALUE OF PROPER ADVERTISING

WE understand that all of the colleges and medical schools are feeling the commercial prosperity of the country in a falling off of students in practically the same way that training schools are doing, with this

difference that the universities are not proposing to lower their standards of education to induce greater numbers of students to enter their profession, but are circularizing the preparatory schools and high schools of the country most vigorously. Some of these professional schools are going so far, we are told, as to send out agents to drum up students.

We think possibly the time has come when training schools for nurses will be obliged to adopt the methods of other educational institutions and not only advertise in magazines, but profit by circularizing the senior classes of high schools and young ladies' boarding schools. Mrs. Fick's account of her talk before a girls' club of a high school contains a very valuable suggestion along these lines.

JOURNAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

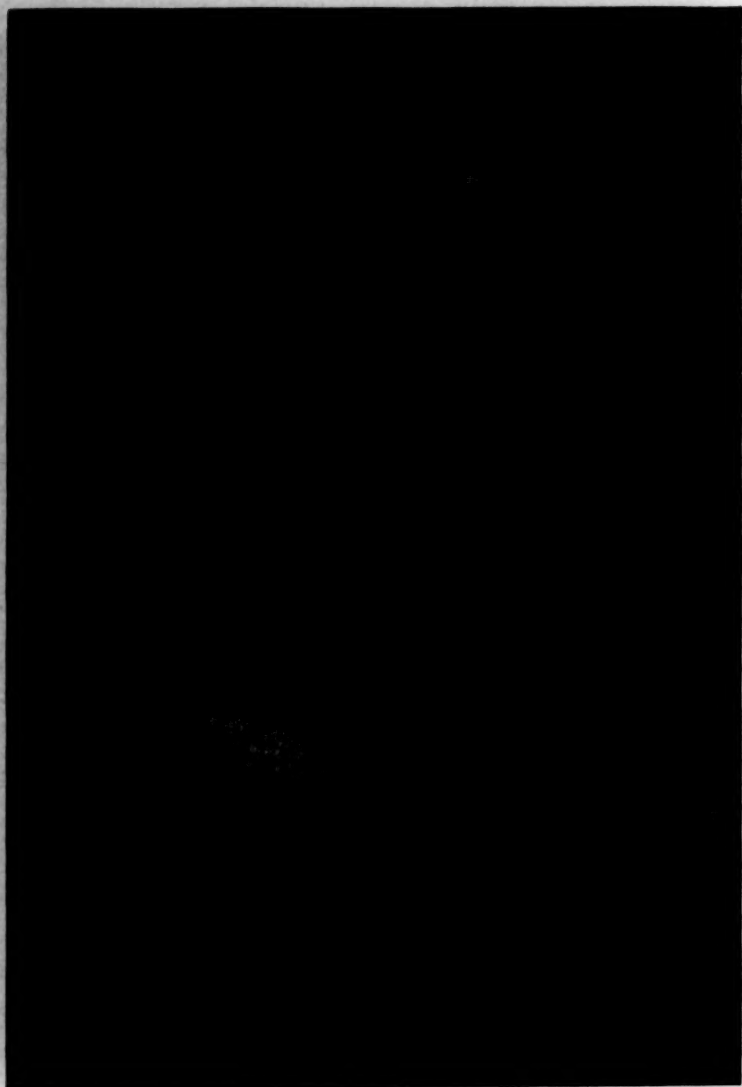
ALUMNÆ Associations holding stock in the JOURNAL Company are reminded that the annual meeting will be on January 16, 1908, in New York, and that where a representative cannot be present arrangements should be made for representation by proxy, that is, some one who will be present is properly authorized to cast the vote for the association or absent member. Fuller instructions will be given in the January JOURNAL.

NEW YORK STATE EXAMINATIONS

NURSES who intend to come up for the Regents' Examination in January should make application early for instruction, to the Education Department, Albany, New York.

MARY S. GILMOUR, R. N.

HER colleagues among the superintendents of training schools, and the members of the nursing profession generally, will learn with deep regret that Miss Mary S. Gilmour has felt obliged, for the sake of her health, to resign her position as superintendent of the New York City Training School. She had decided to take this step more than a year ago, but was deterred by the illness of one of her officers, which made her unwilling to leave the school short-handed. Her record is a brilliant one. She graduated from the New York City school in 1890, and returned to it, after six years spent in private nursing, to be the supervising nurse of the maternity hospital. In a little more than a year she was made an assistant superintendent of the school, and on May 1st, 1898, she was installed as superintendent. In 1899 she became a member



MISS MARY S. GILMOUR, R.N.,
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of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, and she has served on several of its committees. She also joined the New York State Nurses' Association during its first year, and in 1905, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Education, did important work in helping to arrange a curriculum of uniform studies for all training schools throughout the state. As her school thrived and outgrew its quarters, two new buildings were added to the Nurses' Home, and the old central building was considerably enlarged. This meant nearly two years of great strain and discomfort to Miss Gilmour, which she bore admirably at the time, but from the fatigue of which she has never fully recovered. Her talents as a teacher and an organizer, both of a high order, have been used unsparingly for the benefit of the school, but she now feels that rest and change of scene are necessary for a time. It is hoped, however, that her absence may be only temporary, and that she may return refreshed in body and mind to go on with the work which she has done so well.



"All things are Thine: no gifts have we,
Lord of all gifts, to offer Thee;
And hence with grateful hearts to-day
Thy own before Thy feet we lay."

WHITTIER.

SOME PROFITABLE OCCUPATIONS FOR INVALIDS*

By SUSAN E. TRACY

Superintendent of Training School; Adams Nervine Asylum,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE question of invalid occupation is one which should make its appeal to us through all of our five senses. To hear of it only would amount to little in most cases. One must see results and such results as are tangible or capable of being appreciated by the touch. Agreeable odor and flavor, even, must not be left out. One person learns by sight that which would never appeal to his ear, another by touch when neither sight nor hearing would convince. Accordingly I wish to present this subject to-day to your five senses, we will talk of its results, see them, and feel them, taking care that the last two senses are not offended.

We make a distinction between occupation and amusement. Amusements serve to pass time away, occupations treasure and redeem the time. However esteemed, I shall not include anything in the nature of games, and may we not raise the question as to whether a long convalescence may not be more profitably spent? We not infrequently find patients who play solitaire the greater part of their time. May we not help them to something which shall mean a little more to the world in general and, as a sure result, mean eventually much more to the patient himself? There is something tragic in watching the victim of a lingering but hopeless disease, playing his life away. In this we would by no means discourage entertainment pure and simple but strive to place it where it always belongs, as the normal balance weight to legitimate work.

Whoever succeeds in making an invalid happy and in maintaining this same state of happiness has gone a long way towards making him well. The secretory system has subtle connecting lines with his mental attitude, a temptingly arranged tray, a fine aroma, the sight of delicious fruit produce instant stimulation of digestive fluids: deeper breathing results from a sight of real grandeur, it is easy to take deep inspirations as we look out over a wide stretch of sea or up to towering mountains. May we not justly feel that wounds heal quicker where a tranquil mind exists, that the complex organism recognizes the atmosphere which dominates and settles down into comfort

* Read before the Suffolk County Nurses' Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

as naturally as a cat curls up before a fire on the hearth? If this be true a really good and efficient nurse must be vastly more than a tender of physical needs. To her who is to grasp first the patient's mental make-up, to appreciate his point of view, be it wide or narrow, and then, standing as she should, a true educator, be able to deftly dove-tail new thoughts of worth to the already existing interests, to her we award the palm and the whole world will join us and, furthermore, should we, in our shortsightedness and imperfect conception of the ideal, withhold our approval, still the world will find her out while our indorsed candidate may be forced to retire.

If, on the return of health, a patient wakes to the realization that the time has not been lost but has proven a true entrance to greater avenues of usefulness, his thought is no longer wholly bitter.

To this great end we, at the Adams Nervine Asylum, have set apart one hour weekly during the summer months to consider the mental possibilities of ten representative patients, taking them just as we find them. Ten hours is truly a mere scrap of time but many seeds may be sown in an hour and the trees thus planted grow not only through the summer but like all trees on the River of Life they "bear twelve manner of fruits and yield their fruit every month."

We have chosen as our first subject a little child of four years, of very poor family. The church, or some order to which the parents may belong, has sent a nurse who finds herself in what would seem to the casual observer, a barren locality. A brief, acute illness, it may be a pneumonia, will not permit of long residence; too serious for much entertainment at first, there will yet be a possible ten days or two weeks during which she may lead the way to true happiness. She can be almost prodigal in her dispensing as she will not be obliged to make the work hold out through weary weeks. In this lesson we stipulate only that no money shall be spent. Not a penny, unless it be a possible dime of her own, may this nurse spend and, strange to say, of all the inexhaustable sources of supply this house of poverty seems richest. The only secret is in learning to value its resources. Long before the child can lift a finger she can lift his thought. Even with an irritable child, without even pretending to amuse him, she may sit down where his eyes must face her and make from common material, something which a child loves. Indifferent at first, the interest comes involuntarily, soon questions follow and then the child is henceforth her own.

Common material in this house must be treasured. Egg-shells are saved to be converted into pictures, cradles, baskets and moulds

for desserts. Possibly some friend sends an orange or apple; this means a basket and a Jack-o-lantern. The common vegetables may all be converted into animals. A pasteboard box makes a fine cook stove, a few bits of leather or bright kid make nice dishes, if cut perfectly round and placed on a hot stove cover for a few seconds. Fancy paper she cannot buy but the druggist's packages nearly always come wrapped in colored paper. The beautiful things made from paper are countless. Never forget the value of advertisements in making scrap-books. Children love a series of connected things. Make a house, it suggests a barn; a barn, a wagon; a wagon, a horse, etc. One of the best things to introduce is a box of hot sand with a few tin dishes.

Our second subject is an older child, not so poor, in a Bradford frame. The way is long and a little money earned would be a help. Our engineer has made us a frame which might be made by anyone, this fits over the patient as she lies in bed and forms a substantial incline which admits of much work being done. She can weave, on a hand made loom, dolls' rugs and mats of various sorts, and make fancy booklets. Rag dolls and stuffed animals are popular and bring a good price. One of our patients has made more than a hundred double-headed rag dolls since leaving the hospital and has sold them all. Rake-work knitting may be done by anyone in almost any position, scarcely requiring sight. Beautiful children's carriage robes, hug-me-tight jackets, etc., are made in this way without difficulty. The rakes may be purchased of The Polypus Knitter Co., 150 Nassau Street, New York City. It costs one dollar and a half, but these were made by our engineer in a short time for the cost of a piece of dowel.

The third study is for a scarlet fever case, a boy of seven. Our main principle in this lesson is to teach something of permanent value, and although the articles made must be destroyed, the skill developed needs no disinfection. We learn to stitch up scrap-books of wrapping paper; experiment in making good paste with gluten flour and borax; and make a row of Christmas stockings with appropriate paper gifts for each member of the family. Modeling is good but clay unhygienic, we therefore send to the Holyoke Paper Co. and get at six cents per pound, paper pulp; from this we model animals, dishes and raised maps, the map being first drawn on a board and the paper pulp applied to form mountains, valleys, etc., lakes and rivers being left plain on the board and painted blue. When dry the whole may be colored with water color. This may all be completely burned. Latterly we have made our own papier maché by tearing newspaper into bits, pouring on boil-

ing water and soaking for a long time, several hours—when well picked to pieces and quite soft we mix thoroughly with a little thin, flour paste and find that it works quite as well as that from the factory.

As a fourth study we take a young girl of sixteen with fracture of femur and left radius. This, as you see, must be exercise for right hand alone. Using the same frame which we employed in the Bradford frame case we find that if work be firmly fixed she can easily do good leather tooling, color photographs, cross-stitch embroidery, print booklets, draw, paint and many other things.

The boy of ten will be helped through a tiresome mastoid case by stencil work, sign painting, and, given the trades to advertise, will be greatly interested in designing street-car signs.

The young woman in the hospital with a slow-draining wound can learn to make ribbon flowers and dainty raffia baskets without bringing too much clutter into the place.

An old lady with rheumatic legs will knit, do cross-stitch, patch-work, and make holders. A great deal may be learned from such a patient by starting a book for personal recollections,—a historical scrap-book. It always flatters elderly persons to be asked to tell what they remember.

I once asked a feeble old lady if she remembered a certain stitch in fancy knitting. It had the effect of a dose of whiskey. She sat up in bed, called for her needles and I soon had the rule for that stitch in my scrap-book.

The old man is a far more difficult subject. Sometimes he simply seems to be waiting to die. He likes to whittle and can make a good many nice little things in this way. There is an excellent little book by Mr. Larson of the North Bennett Street School on whittling which will pay for the seventy-five cents it costs. Old men like to make some little thing which suggests their former business; for example, a man who has been a carpenter will like to make little wooden boxes or other articles which call for the employment of principles which govern larger work. One old gentleman has spent much time in braiding straw for hats, the straw being obtained from the factory at Millford, Massachusetts.

A German strung rug is a good piece of work for him. He likes almanacs and weather vanes and he very much likes to tell his experience,—a valuable collection of war stories it may be. We ought to do more to make our old man's last days profitable. Above all things he likes to handle a little money. He can sell postage stamps and feel that he is still in the business world. One of the hardest things

which is said to old people is "You don't need any money, you are well provided for." All self-respecting individuals need *some* money. It may be little but the sense of being penniless is not conducive to long life or happiness.

The middle aged practical man will not care greatly for all these little things. For him we suggest planning a house. He is sure to have ideas on building. Add to this a plan for a beautiful garden and possibly start seedlings in the house and so have the pleasure of watching things grow.

Home book-binding is an occupation which interests both men and women. No tools are required but knife, scissors, ruler, paste, needle and thread. We cannot say enough in praise of this form of occupation.

Our last case is a study for the waiting time before confinement, that time when money is grudged to the nurse, when time hangs heavy, may be transformed by the right sort of a nurse into a period of accomplishment and satisfaction. I would make two suggestions prominent here. First undertake some piece of work which is large enough to make a little haste necessary in order to finish, and secondly let it preferably be of some sort which has no direct bearing on the case, something which shall be a new and attractive idea which takes the place for a time of those which have been so persistently present.

At the Adams Nervine work is prescribed. A certain sort of work for a definite time, ordered by the attending physician and done under the supervision of a qualified teacher of manual training. We could not think of treating the many forms of nervous invalidism without it. But the thing above all else which makes the occupation training dear to my heart is the experience of its need through seven years of private work of all sorts before I was ever fortunate enough to know the Nervine and its methods.

The occupation work is thus a definite part of our curriculum. We include it, not for the benefit of the Nervine but for the benefit of the public to whom we send our graduates.

I would like to make a strong plea for the pupils of other training schools, that the need which is bound to be felt by every private nurse be recognized and provided for in her training. We have no more time than any other school. It has to be summer work but it is of so different a character that it is in itself a recreation. And the nurse finds at the end of the ten weeks that she has learned to do many things which bring her in touch with a large number of people. We have the advantage of a large work-room which is always open to visitors;

this the general hospital has not but it is by no means necessary in order to conduct such classes. Any common sitting-room or supply room having a large table and a little space for storing material will answer.

This paper was written to be illustrated by an exhibit of the class work. In order that it may be well understood its readers are invited to visit our work-room where they may gain something which may be passed along with profit.

THE COURSE IN HOSPITAL ECONOMICS AT TEACHERS' COLLEGE, N. Y., AND ITS NEED OF ENDOWMENT*

By IDA M. MARKER

Graduate Hospital Economics Course; Superintendent of Nurses, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, New York.

In the little blue book of "Nursing Ethics," in the introductory chapter we may read:

If it were possible to bring together all the trained nurses of the present time to be reviewed, and have judgment passed upon them we should have before us a body of volunteers, each of whom occupies her position in the ranks, of her own free will and accord. At first, no doubt, we should be impressed with the magnitude of their numbers. But, when we came to concentrate our attention upon each regiment, as it were, and upon each individual in that regiment, we should be struck with some not altogether pleasant incongruities.

If we glance at the officers, we may find they too are not always in harmony; it is very apparent that each woman is a law unto herself. Her gaze seems to be largely centred upon her own particular regiment without a proper regard as to the manner in which its manœuvres or actions may affect those in front, behind, or on either side.

It was the master mind of the author of the volume from which this quotation was selected, that first promulgated the idea of a special course for the preparation of trained nurses for teachers of nurses, and superintendents of training schools and hospitals. Through the efforts of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, the special course in Hospital Economics was introduced into Teachers' College, Columbia University, for the purpose of bringing about a uniformity of training, and curricula, in the nurses' training schools throughout the land.

* Read at the annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association, Syracuse, N. Y., October, 1907.

The recognition of the needs of the nursing profession by such an institution as Teachers' College, and the reception of our students within its walls, is a most pleasing instance of the trend of the times towards the realization of high ideals, and acknowledgment of the dignity of our calling.

In 1899 the one year course opened with two students, one of whom, as many of you know, remained as lecturer in charge until last fall, when she resigned her position for other fields of usefulness. Under what difficulties these pioneers obtained and maintained recognition in the College, remains for them to tell, but this we do know, that out of the small beginnings of that meager first year, has grown a well rounded course in Hospital Economics in which trained nurses are taught how to impart knowledge after the most approved methods. From a selection of what material the College afforded, supplemented by the more valuable, though hurried, lectures given by the leading members of the nursing profession of the United States, the work has developed till now there is much that is practical as well as theoretical, and each year brings improvement along these lines.

As examples of the development of the course, the following are cited:—Last year while the first year's work in dietetics was especially arranged for the student nurses, the instructor was not herself a trained nurse, and no application of the relation of food to disease was made—this year the instruction is given by a trained nurse, who is an excellent dietitian and a trained teacher. Again, last year the architect who so ably supplemented the lectures and practical work in hospital equipment and construction, is this year a recognized lecturer in hospital economics, with a course of lectures on hospital planning. There are also a series of lectures on hospital laundries, which did not appear in last year's curriculum. After instruction in elementary psychology and the principles of teaching, together with a course of lectures on biology, the students, under the observation of a critic teacher, have the opportunity of actually conducting classes in anatomy and physiology in one of the training schools of the city.

Another valuable part of the work, is the weekly expedition to some one of the hospitals of the city, for the purpose of observation, and the comparison and discussion with the lecturer in charge which follows.

If past years have brought forth so much that is desirable in such a course, what may we not expect of future years? It is quite probable that the greater part of the theoretical work may be supplemented by actual practical experience in the large institutions of the city.

Teachers' College is situated on Morningside Heights between Riverside Drive and Morningside Park. It is well equipped with laboratories, a library, educational museums, class and lecture rooms, social rooms, etc. Adjoining it on the west is the Thompson Memorial Physical Education Building, with its large gymnasium, exercise rooms, hand ball court, bowling alleys, bath rooms and a small though beautiful swimming pool. The libraries and museums of other buildings of the University are also accessible to students of the college.

Whittier Hall, the hall of residence for women is under the direction of Teachers' College. It is situated within the same block. It is a handsome, ten story building with spacious halls, reception rooms, dining rooms and restaurants. While the sleeping rooms are small, they are comfortable and adequately furnished. The home life is well looked after by a competent and charming house mother, who is also directress of the college.

There is no opportunity for homesickness or loneliness—how could there be in the midst of three hundred and fifty women, the majority of whom are actively engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, and the enjoyment of life.

If one wishes to live perhaps a trifle more economically—there are many comfortable suites in adjacent apartment houses, where light house keeping may be engaged in, but the difference in the cost of living is so little, and the many advantages of Whittier Hall are so great, that the majority of Hospital Economics students prefer the latter place of residence.

To non-residents of New York, a year in the city is in itself an education. To quote from the College Announcement,—“The facilities of the University are supplemented by the many libraries, museums studios, art rooms and parks of the city,—such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Art Students' League, the various libraries, American Museum of Natural History, the Botanical Garden, the Zoological Park, and the Aquarium. It is unnecessary to speak of the character of New York as a center of intellectual, artistic, historic, economic and social interest, and of the opportunities it offers for the acquirement of general culture.”

The expense of the first year of the course, excluding clothing and traveling expenses, but including residence at Whittier Hall, stationery, laundry, etc., averages about six hundred dollars, though a very careful person might reduce this to five hundred and fifty dollars. This does seem like a considerable sum to expend for nine months' instruction, but personal experience leads me to state that one does get value received.

The advantages are twofold,—to the individual, and to the nursing profession in general. The religious, social, educational and professional advantages all tend to broaden the individual, and make of her a more proficient and competent woman, while the knowledge which comes from the teachings of many of our leading women, and the inspiration of their example, put one on a firmer basis, and inspire to the attainment of high ideals for our profession.

If the graduates of this course but follow the teachings of these women, if more nurses who contemplate institutional work, could be made to feel the necessity of the groundwork given by such a course, what a benefit would accrue to the nursing world. To be sure it cannot take the place of experience, but experience is a dear teacher, and slow and severe.

How much better it would be to take up institution work fortified by, at least, the general ideas of what a training school should be, and what it should give to its nurses, that they may rank with those trained in the best institutions of the United States. And after all these years of effort on the part of the Superintendents' Society, is it not time that we lift the burden from their shoulders, and establish our own chair at Teachers' College? This could be accomplished if only nurses might be made to realize its necessity. Formerly the course came under the department of domestic science with our own "lecturer in charge," but since she has taken up other work, and since the establishment of a course in domestic economy with one of our leading representative women in the chair, the course of hospital economics has been placed in that department. While Miss Nutting can do much for us, that few others could, yet we are imposing on her a heavy burden, and if she were to relinquish her present position, her place would not necessarily be filled by a member of our profession.

What we need is our own endowment, that we may be assured of permanency in the college and surely the nurses of the State of New York ought to be most active in such a progressive movement for the higher education of our profession.



"The heart must ring thy Christmas bells,
Thy inward altars raise." ,

WHITTIER.

THE DOCTOR AS THE NURSE KNOWS HIM

By GRACE HOLMES

PHYSICIAN—surgeon—Is he not a man
Like unto other men—with hopes as high?
Is not his heart of hearts kept pure, by God
And wife and child and home, the same as thine?

Sometimes "Our Father" deems it best to send
Sorrow and trouble into homes of men—
Does *your* heart falter cold and sick with fear?
Are sorrows such as these unknown to him?

No—every human heart knows its own grief
And he—this man of iron nerve, has stood
With bowed head and white and tearless face
While "Dust to dust" was said over his own.

Again—I see his eager anxious face
As in the silent watches of the night
He stood beside a lowly cot of pain
And whispered low "Lord show me what to do."

Those hungry hopeless eyes looked into his;
He met the unspoken question with brave look
And faltered not—but all the long night thro
With ceaseless energy he labored on.

His Father heard his prayer and answered it
A precious life is saved—as by his skill.
—The daylight comes—and does he pause for rest?
To sterner duties his high office calls.

And I have stood beside this surgeon there
Where men lay down their lives in simple trust
Beneath the skilful hand of him who seeks
To stem the weary tide of human pain.

And I have seen him work with bated breath
To snatch—it almost seemed from God's own hand
The soul that had well nigh escaped
Its earthly dwelling place—"Not made with hands."

And I have seen him draw quick breath again,
Have seen the glad light leap into his eyes
As feeble, slow, unsure, reluctantly
The tiny, priceless spark flamed up again.

And I have stood beside him there once more—
A pure and holy reverence in his face—
When he has laid her little first born child
Where God has planned its safest resting place.

And memory recalls another scene—
A soul has gone into the great beyond—
And he—as with a woman's gentle touch—
Closes the dull eyes, folds the lifeless hands.

Tis that your eyes are dimmed with tears, if you
Have failed to read his look of sympathy.
He's gone—His silent hand clasp seemed to say
"You need the Great Physician for *this* pain."

A NEW CRANFORD—CONTINUED

By ISABEL McISAAC

CHAPTER IV. OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN

Two commonly accepted fallacies among us are that poverty and ignorance are at the bottom of most wrong-doing and that poverty, ignorance and wrong-doing are confined to the cities. It is of the first fallacy I would like to tell a little story which is true except in its geography. Several years ago there emigrated to the United States from Canada an undersized palefaced little Frenchman who had grown up in the back streets and alleys of Montreal. Properly his name was Pierre Desjardin, but his fellow workman on West Madison Street could not be expected to master any name so euphonious and he soon came to be known as French Pete. Our first acquaintance with Pete was when he came as a plumber's helper to mend frozen water pipes; he was at that time ragged, not overclean, thin, and constantly enveloped in the smoke from the vilest tobacco one could imagine, his manners were what might be called "fresh" to use one of his own expressions and he did not hesitate to express an opinion of a household of unmarried women, and we in return at the end of his first visit declared him to be an "odious

little wretch," for which we now repent with a vastly uncomfortable feeling. It appears that Pete made his home in that district where rooming houses abound and many things are done which ought not to be done and many things are left undone which ought to be done.

Among his fellow boarders was Mrs. Mamie Collins, with two children, a widow beginning to take notice, who speedily realized that Pete was a steady workman and therefore a desirable provider for her and her infants. Whether Mr. Collins had been a fact or fiction history does not record, but in due time evidently without much effort on his part, Pete found himself a step-father with four stomachs to fill instead of one, and at the end of a year another child was added to the family.

To house, clothe and feed two adults and three children upon two or three dollars a day is not an easy task and to eke out the income Pete played his old Canadian fiddle at any saloon or dance hall needing his music on Saturdays or other nights.

Meanwhile Mrs. Mamie, like other ladies who lived in better streets, got tired of domesticity, and while Pete played his fiddle she amused herself with the good looking barber on Sangamon Street; whether the barber persuaded her to leave or whether she enticed him away I cannot say, but when Pete came home late one Saturday night Mrs. Mamie was gone and Pete and the three little girls were left to shift for themselves.

"The woman upstairs who knew well what she was" gave them all the help she could and for many months this poor ignorant little man worked days, nights and Sundays keeping his flock together until he could do it no longer.

Now was the time you or I or most men would have bundled those children into a public institution and spent our money in riotous living, but not Pete, and having decided that a woman was necessary to care for his children he promptly took legal steps to free himself from his former wife and married a clean, industrious little German girl who was willing to keep a home to the best of her ability and to use Pete's own words, "she is the best wife ever."

This, however, is not the end of the story, for after six or seven years, when three or four more babies had been added to the triangular family, Mrs. Mamie got tired of the barber and his successors and followed Pete to Iowa, whither he had moved, to demand her children who all these years had been living with their step-father, and this was the place where Pete arose to a pinnacle precious few of us ever attain and told Mrs. Mamie in his own picturesque French-Canadian and Sangamon Street language that she was not fit to have the care of those two girls, that they were good children and would be able to care for themselves in

a few years, and if at the end of that time they wished to go back to their mother they could decide, but meanwhile he should send them to school and if she—Mrs. Mamie—interfered he would have her arrested for deserting them when she did.

Now what could Mrs. Mamie do but just go away and let other people take care of her children? Which she did, and Pete still sends the little girls to school and they all live together as happy as a family can be. The wrong kind of education might have destroyed this man's innate decency, but poverty and ignorance never moved him an inch from what he felt was his manifest duty.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES AT BORDEAUX*

BY DR. ANNA HAMILTON

IN presenting to this Conference the accompanying printed and illustrated reports of the Bordeaux schools I desire to emphasize two features of their organization which seem to me essential to their usefulness and success.

First. The school of nurses is attached to a hospital and constitutes its nursing staff. Second. The Director of school and hospital is a woman. We hold that the value of training depends on these two points.

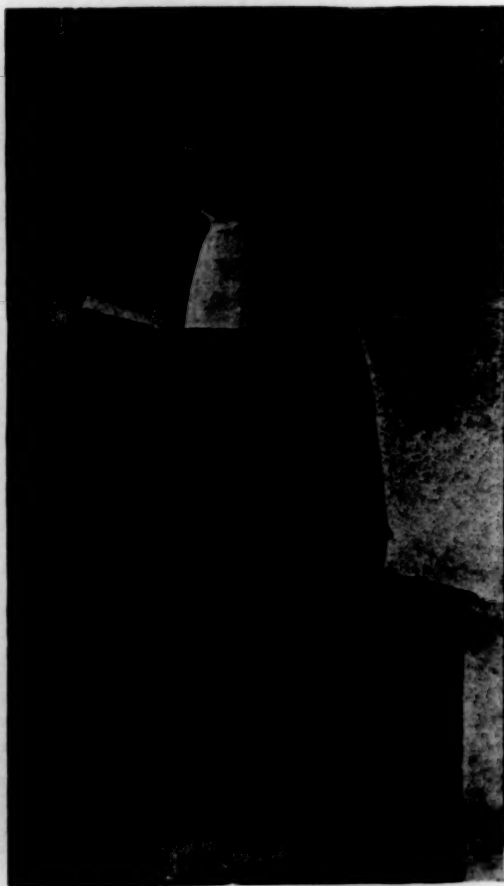
This declaration may seem to be superfluous to the majority of the members of this Conference. For, in the audience before me I see numerous training-school superintendents and matrons, who, beginning as probationers, have passed step by step through every grade of hospital work until, having reached the highest positions, they represent to-day all those their colleagues, with whom they are now training thousands of nurses and directing the nursing of important hospitals.

But in France, the directresses of civil hospitals may be counted upon the fingers, and Paris has not a single one! Therefore it is with deep joy that we salute all the present heads of hospital training schools for nurses. Their presence here proves that the system of hospital schools inaugurated at Bordeaux is not utopian, but a simple adaptation of the method recognized abroad as being excellent, and which was initiated by the pioneer nurse, the heroine of the Crimea, the venerated Florence Nightingale.

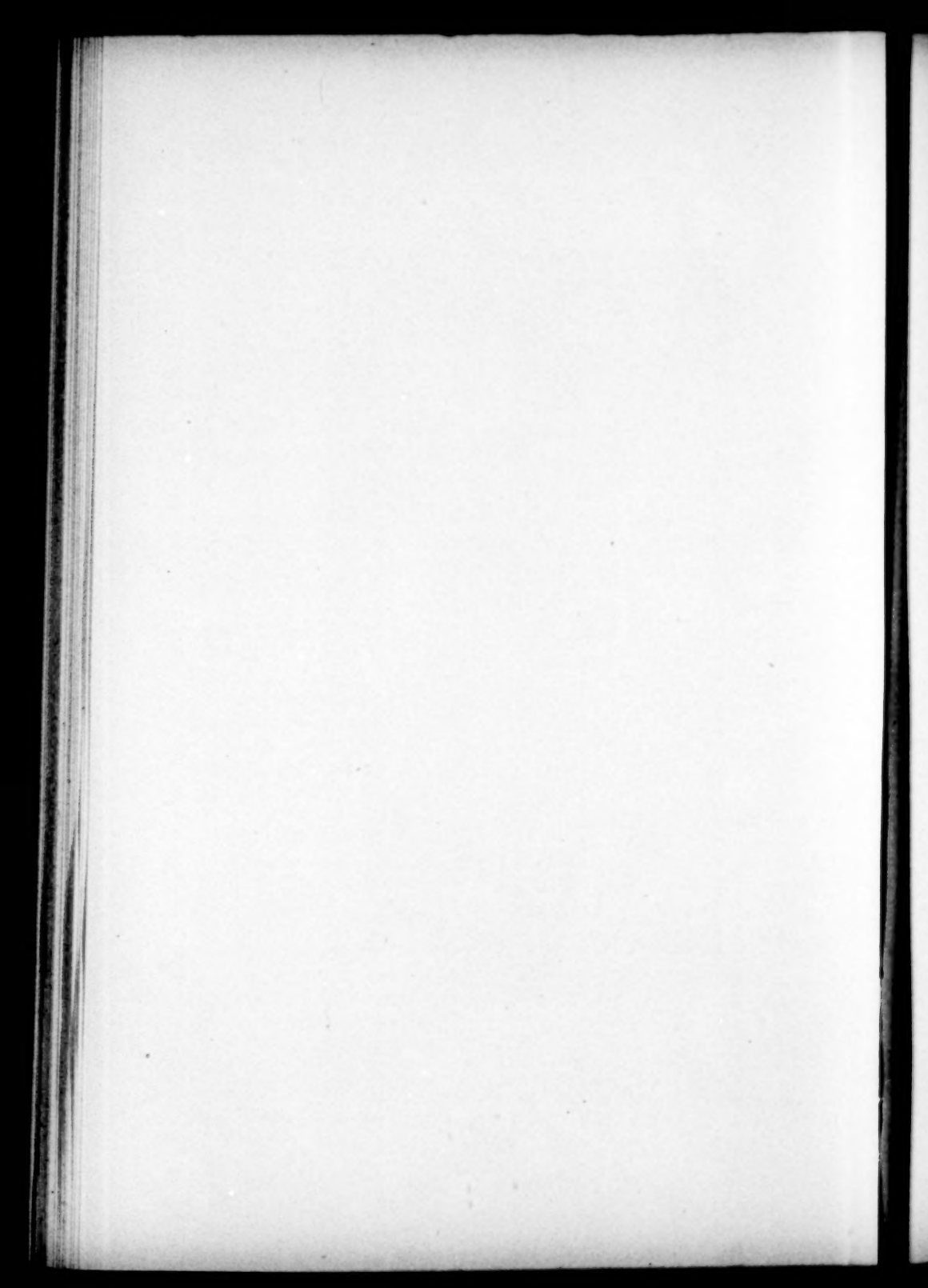
The Protestant Hospital of Bordeaux,† at present a general hos-

* Read at the Conference on Nursing in Paris, June, 1907.

† The following outline is condensed from the historical part of the reports given to the Conference. L. L. D.



DR. ANNA HAMILTON,
in her University robes.



pital, was opened in 1863 for the benefit of Protestant sailors; but it was not limited to them, but received gratuitously all indigent patients of the protestant faith, and, in 1871, a service for sick children was added. Its growth was steady (now including obstetrics and gynecology), and, from the outset, the founders had desired to associate a nursing institute with it, having at first thought of taking nurses taught elsewhere and placing them in the hospital or at private duty.

In 1884 the managers determined to alter this method. The superintendent of the hospital, who was a woman, Mme. Mommeja, records her dissatisfaction that hospitals should have to seek hither and yon for their nurses instead of training them, and urges the establishment of a course of training. She states that the managers have arranged to take pupils but that none present themselves. (Report of 1885.) The only result of the managers' efforts was that courses of lectures were started, at which a numerous audience of women, mostly married, presented themselves, but this did not supply the hospital with nurses. Women of leisure, however, were so taken with these lecture courses that in 1887 they persuaded the "Society to Aid Wounded Soldiers" to give them its diploma after passing a theoretical examination given by three physicians, one of whom represented the Red Cross Society, another the Protestant Hospital, and the third the general hospitals,—and between 1887 and 1890 twenty such diplomas were given, only three of which went to women actually working in the hospital.

But in 1890 the managers rebelled and determined to give their own diploma and to create a "Free and Gratuitous School for Training Nurses" (the word "free" referring to principles, not to money). The school was begun under the superintendence of Mme. Gros-Droz, one of the holders of a Red Cross diploma, but still a *hospital* training was not established, the pupils all being *externes* and coming three times a week to lectures. The only service required of them was to assist in the dispensary or out-patient department. The course lasted for two years, and, while between 1890 and 1902 the school had given its diploma to *one hundred and thirteen externe pupils*, there were only *sixteen internes*, or those working in the wards, who had received it. This tells its own tale without more explanation. In 1901, the direction of the hospital and school was confided to Dr. Hamilton, who immediately began to organize the "Hospital School for Nurses." The diploma was henceforth given only to those who had spent the two years in the wards, and was signed by the Chief Surgeon, Vice-President, and the Directress. The male nurses were dismissed; the nurses put into uniform; their quarters were arranged and their sitting

room was the first in France. The ladies were allowed to come to certain lectures but without recognition, and a trained nurse was placed at the head of the staff;—first a Holland nurse, then two Swedish Red Cross Sisters; finally Miss Elston of the London Hospital.

The second Bordeaux School was first established tentatively in 1903 in the St. André Hospital, a large institution of a thousand beds, where Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, a second religious order, the Soeurs of Nevers, and a secular school of nurses irrespective of religious faith were all to be put through a course of teaching under one head. As may be easily imagined, this attempt could not but fail, and the superintendent of nurses with her secular staff was placed in the Tondou Hospital of one hundred and twenty beds, a general hospital well-built on the pavilion plan, where the success of the school was immediate and lasting.

The Protestant Hospital gave up Miss Elston to the new post and supplied the head nurses to work with her, thus being the parent of the Tondou Training School. From these two schools a network of hospital reform is extending to other towns and cities, where their graduates are taking hospital positions and devoting themselves chiefly to the renovation of nursing services in institutions.

A NURSING TALK TO HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

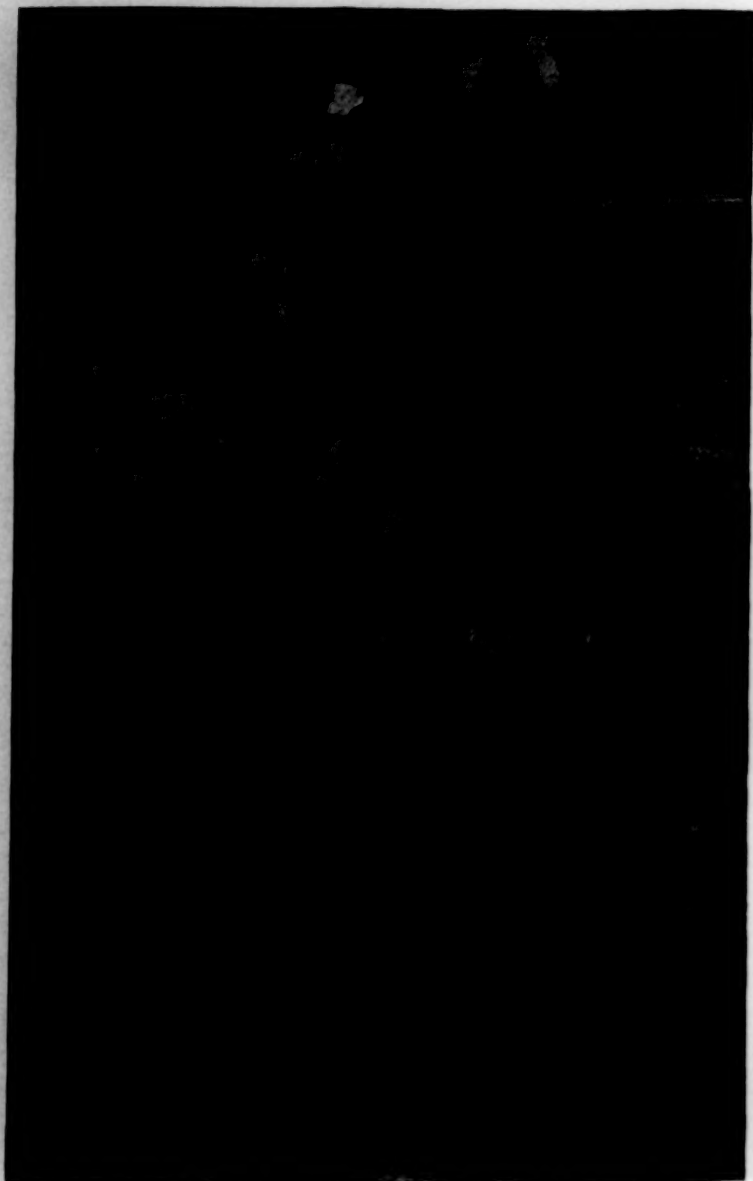
BY MARY THORNTON FICK
Cleveland, Ohio

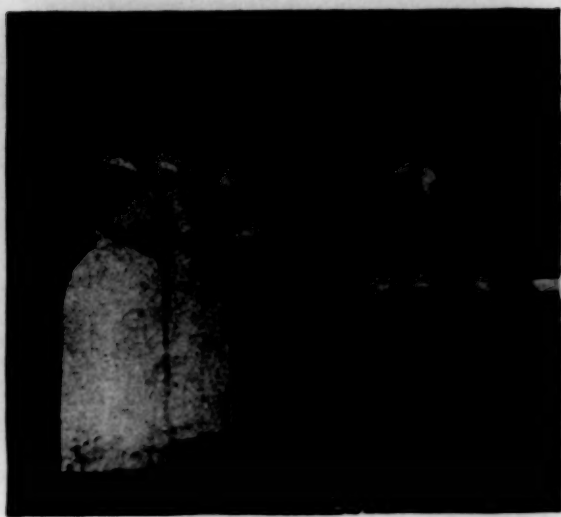
For several years we have been facing a problem in the schools for nurses, namely, the dearth of suitable applicants for training.

Applicants there are, but the standard of education manifested in speech and writing by the majority of them is deplorably low. Driven sometimes to at least give them a trial we often find golden hearts, good judgment and willing hands.

Such candidates demand more patience and much tactful guidance from the principal of the school and the instructress in the various branches, but some good nurses have thus been added to the profession. The increased prosperity of the country may have something to do with the scarcity. The young woman who finds that she must become self-supporting, seems to turn to the more immediately remunerative vocations. A few terms at a business college and she is fitted for office work; a continuation of her studies at school and she is fitted for

A practical lesson in the Tondra Hospital, Berdiansk.





Nurses and probationers serving patients meals in the Protestant Hospital, Bordeaux.

teaching, but let her mention nursing and at once she is told it is "too hard" she is "too sympathetic," and so on until the youthful enthusiasm is suppressed by the opposition of those who in the majority of cases know not of what they speak.

During five years spent as superintendent of a hospital in the Northwest the problem appeared to offer no solution, until one day I was requested by one of the teachers in a large high school in a neighboring city of the next state, to speak to their girls' club on "Nursing as a Profession." It was explained that this club of girls had been taking up the different vocations open to women, had had addresses on several, and to complete the course wished for a talk on "nursing."

It seemed as if here was an opportunity to at least direct attention and perhaps arouse the definite interest of a most desirable class of girls. A year or two, and most of them would be deciding on a vocation.

It was rather difficult to find anything about the nursing of the sick in history; here and there a side light is thrown on some act of charity or kindness, but generally it is strangely silent about good women, and nursing is surely a good woman's work.

We read of an Egyptian princess of very ancient times who adopted a foundling infant of an enslaved race and brought him up as her own son. We also read of a wealthy Roman widow, Fabiola, who in the fourth century used her house as a hospital caring for the sick herself, while teaching others to do so.

About this time the temples of Esculapius and Hygia were closed, and the sick who had been in them were cared for in the Christian temples which were thrown open to them. Hospitals were founded in the eleventh century; and late in the twelfth century, Hildegard, Abbess of Rupertsburg, founded a school to instruct nurses for service in hospitals; but not until the latter half of the nineteenth century did the systematic training of young women in the care of the sick become a definite aim.

The movement has gone on from strength to strength, until the constantly widening fields of usefulness have astonished the thoughtful nurse herself.

This, and much more I told a most attractive audience, a roomful of girls from fifteen to eighteen—that I found awaiting me on the day appointed for the "talk."—giving them statistics relating to the adjoining states, also to the number of pupil and graduate nurses in America, and so on,—I told them how in these later days the feeble

efforts of the sympathetic and charitable had borne fruit far exceeding their expectations, that we hear much of women taking the places of men in the business world, but that no one ever questions her right in this, most womanly of professions, that they would hear their fathers and mothers talk on "investments" and their "returns"—and that this might be regarded also from a business standpoint—as an investment. Three years' time to be invested,—everything in the way of education and accomplishments that had been previously acquired could be utilized and were of great value, in return they could say that besides having an honorable means of self-support, should this become necessary, they were also better equipped for a woman's normal sphere of usefulness. House keeping, home making, hygiene were easy problems now,

So I closed my little talk, saying that perhaps I had been silent on the very matters of which they most wished to hear; hospital life had become second nature to me, and that I should be glad to try to answer any questions asked.

The awful silence that often follows a remark of that kind was absent here. The questions were most intelligent—bringing out much more—even after the meeting was adjourned I found it difficult to leave the schoolroom as these bright young girls still clustered about me.

One of the leading women's magazines recently speaks sadly of the question of an education of our girls to be self-helpful, if thrown penniless on the world in these days of fluctuating fortunes—while also fitting them for the duties of home which—as the majority of girls marry—will be theirs.

It seems that a nurse's training whether used as a means of livelihood or not is one answer to the problem—for those at least, and they are many—who have a natural tendency towards this work.



"In heaven thou art not set;
Thy rays earth might not dim;
Send them to guide us yet,
O star which led to Him."

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS

Miss EMMA H. HIGGINS, R. N., of the American Church Mission in Wuchang, China, writes of her work in the Elizabeth Bunn Memorial Hospital:

Two years have been spent in studying Chinese, preparing to teach the pupil nurses in their own language. Our school will not be open before Christmas. The Wesleyan Mission has a very good training school and their experience has been most encouraging. Their nurses are much liked by the doctors and foreigners for whom they nurse, they are gentle, capable, and exact, making very good private nurses. All they need is some one to train them thoroughly. The Chinese young women are just beginning to appreciate the opening which gives them independence, but doctors and nurses are very few, they come out slowly, and for lack of these, hospitals cannot be opened and work does not enlarge. It is an intensely interesting field and a work that will go on long after we are dead, along with the schools of western medicine which are opening. It is quite worth the sacrifice of leaving home. There is no other sacrifice, for we have houses, food and clothes, just as at home. The climate of this Yantatse Valley is not bad, with reasonable care and a willingness to take advice. During the hottest and worst months of the summer, July and August, we have two months in the mountains.

This is not a plea for nurses for our own Episcopal Mission alone. Every denomination is calling for nurses for its mission stations, but we want those who can teach others to nurse, so that the Chinese nurses will be started right, ready for the time when they decide to depend on themselves instead of on the foreigner.

Readers of this department will be interested in seeing among the marriage announcements on another page, that of Miss Maddock, of Wuhu, China, to Dr. Hart, of the same place, whose assistant she has been and will continue to be.

Our most recent news from Wuhu is as follows:

The idea of training boys as nurses is growing popular and we can choose much better now. Two days ago a youth appeared asking to be trained. He gave his age as twenty-five, on being told that he was too old he shifted to seventeen. This brought a decidedly negative reply, as we told him there was no room for prevaricators. Nothing daunted he returned yesterday with a huge red and white envelope enclosing a letter from a former minister to the United States from China. He discovered to his regret that influence does not weigh against honesty.

The water problem is a constant one here, and probably the tea habit saves millions of lives every year, as it insures the boiling of water. A missionary

friend telling her children the story of Ishmael and Hagar tried to make the finding of the spring the climax. It fell on unsympathetic ears however, as the little ones suspecting this to be but the irony of fate exclaimed, "But they had no filter."

Our most pressing need is the fitting out of a laboratory for Doctor Houghton to carry on bacteriological work. That there is a vast unworked field here, medical men at home thoroughly realize. The cause and prevention and cure of many of the dreaded oriental diseases is to be discovered very largely in the mission hospital laboratory. The Panama Canal zone has been robbed very largely of its terrors by the man with the microscope. Who can say what the bacteriologist will do for China's, and because of our intimacy, for America's safety? Five hundred dollars invested in scientific research may reap an incalculable harvest.

From a personal letter received from Miss Whitely, who is stationed at Porto Rico in a Presbyterian Mission Hospital, we make the following extracts of general interest:

It is not necessary to tell you that a hospital is a busy place; it is always so here, and there are difficulties to contend with that are a little different from those in hospitals at home. The lack of perseverance and ambition are two of them, found in both nurses and servants. I have just returned from a two weeks' tour of the island and after seeing some of the homes of these two classes of people, I marvel that they are ever trained to be anything.

There are three American nurses here. Miss Ordway, the superintendent, has taught in mission schools on the island and in Mexico, so she is well acquainted with the language and characteristics of the people, which it not only a great help to her but to the rest of us. We have only one text-book in Spanish and that is an anatomy and physiology. It is difficult to get many desirable applicants for the school. Some are unable to take any sort of a course, for they lack even ordinary intelligence, others have proved morally unfit. At present the class is more promising. Although the students are sometimes unreliable and very exasperating, one cannot help growing fond of them, for they are very kind and affectionate as well as high strung and passionate. One of the nurses finished a two year' course in July and another will come to the end of her time in January. After that there will be a long period before another class will go. They have never had any examinations or anything made of their graduation, so later we are going to have a little reception that the others may have something to look forward to.

All speak Spanish except two, so the work has not been easy, trying to teach them with the little Spanish we have acquired and with a poor interpreter.



"No marvel Christmas lives so long;
He never knew but merry hours."

NOTES ON RED CROSS NURSING

MANY nurses seem to feel it a great responsibility to enroll for Red Cross service, for the reason that they are expected to answer emergency calls at short notice. It will be seen under the information for enrollment of nurses in New York State (paragraph 2) that nurses unable to respond to the first call because of a professional engagement must signify their willingness to respond to a later call at a definite date. This might possibly have been worded with even more elasticity because, of course, the Red Cross would never demand that a woman should leave a responsibility which required her personal attention even though the emergency were great, but it is of the utmost importance that the committee should have a large list of nurses to call upon, so that in an emergency there would always be some that could respond to the first call.

The New York committee has also decided to enroll dietitians for hospital service. Miss Corbett, the dietitian of the Department of Charities in New York City, was suggested for membership on the Nurses' Committee, in order that proper rules might be compiled for the enrollment of dietitians.

It may be of interest to know that the California Branch now has one hundred and eighty-eight nurses enrolled; the District of Columbia has thirty-seven nurses enrolled; and the New York State Branch now has twenty-one nurses enrolled, and one dietitian; and has eight or more applications which have not yet been considered.

In order to arouse greater interest in Red Cross nursing it has been suggested that the subject should be introduced into the training schools of New York State, that the pupils shall be properly instructed in the history of the Red Cross movement, its development in the different countries of the world, and the important place that nurses are to occupy if the Society is to attain to its full extent of usefulness.

No better subject is before the alumnae associations for winter study than that of the Red Cross. Lectures can be arranged for or printed matter secured by sending to the different state headquarters or to the office of the National Red Cross in Washington, District of Columbia.

We give below rules for enrollment in New York, also resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, October 18, 1907, all of which is instructive and suggestive for alumnae programs.

Enrollment costs nothing and it places the volunteer in the honor

class of nurses. We should have five thousand Red Cross nurses in the United States before the end of the coming year. Do it now.

ENROLLMENT OF NURSES

AUTHORITY.—The enrollment of nurses in the New York State Branch is under the joint authority of the State Nurses' Committee and the subdivisions, subject to the general regulations of the national organization.

SERVICE AND REMUNERATION.—Enrolled nurses are called upon for services in the order of their enrollment. Nurses unable to respond to the first call, because of a professional engagement, must signify their willingness to respond to a later call at a definite date. They may be either volunteer or paid. The remuneration for paid service is the same as in the United States Army—forty dollars (\$40.00) a month in the United States; fifty dollars (\$50.00) in foreign countries, together with transportation and maintenance.

NO FEE.—There is no fee for the enrollment of nurses.

MEMBERSHIP OPTIONAL.—The Red Cross nurse may also become a member of the American National Red Cross by joining the local branch, for which dues are one dollar (\$1.00) a year. The membership is, however, entirely optional with the nurse.

APPLICATION.—Nurses desiring to be enrolled for Red Cross service should apply by letter to the office of the "New York State Branch of the American National Red Cross, No. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City," or to the secretary of their local subdivision, asking for a copy of the "Rules for the Enrollment of Nurses" and for an "Application Blank."

RULES FOR ENROLLMENT.—These rules require (1) State registration; (2) references; (3) minimum age limit of twenty-five years; (4) physician's certificate of health; and (5) approval by a member of the Nurses' Committee after personal interview. If these requirements can be fulfilled, the nurse should fill out the application blank fully and explicitly and return with the papers required by the rules to the State office.

If the other requirements are satisfactory, the nurse will receive notice to call upon a member of the Nurses' Committee.

CONTRACT AND CERTIFICATE.—Having received this final approval, the nurse will be given a nurse's agreement to sign and a certificate as a Red Cross nurse. Enrollment as a Red Cross nurse holds good, subject to the renewal of physician's certificate of health every two years, until the nurse files notice in writing of withdrawal from enrollment.

THE NURSE'S BADGE.—At the time of enrollment, every Red Cross nurse is given a Red Cross nurse's badge, the number and name engraved on the back. Under the Act of Congress incorporating the Red Cross, this badge cannot be worn by any one else. The badge is owned by the American National Red Cross, and at no time becomes the property of the nurse. It should be worn on the front left hand side of the collar. In case of withdrawal from enrollment, the Red Cross nurse's badge and certificate must be returned.

THE BRASSARD.—The Red Cross brassard consists of a red cross on a white arm band, and is worn on the left arm. The brassard can be worn only in time of official active service in the field. Brassards are furnished and owned by the American National Red Cross.

THE ENROLLMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE NURSES.—Superintendents of experience may enroll for administrative work under the same general rules as those which govern the nurses. A special blank will be furnished for such enrollment.

APPLICATION FOR GENERAL NURSING SERVICE

1. Name in full:
2. Address:
3. Telephone number:
4. Age:
5. School:
6. Date of graduation:
7. Are you registered and in what state?
8. Do you enroll for paid or volunteer nursing services in the Red Cross?
9. What experience have you had since graduation, in private, institutional or district nursing; in sanitary inspection, in epidemics, and in investigation for giving discriminate relief?
10. References.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, OCTOBER 18, 1907.**

WHEREAS, By international agreement in the Treaty of Geneva, 1864, and the revised Treaty of Geneva, 1906, "the emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross" were adopted to designate the personnel protected by this Convention, and

WHEREAS, The Treaty further provides (Article 23) that "the emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross or

Geneva Cross can only be used whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and material protected by this Convention," and

WHEREAS, The American National Red Cross comes under the regulations of this Treaty according to Article 10, "volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their respective Governments," such recognition and authority having been conferred upon the American National Red Cross in the Charter granted by Congress, January 5, 1905, Sec. 2, "The corporation hereby created is designated as the organization which is authorized to act in matters of relief under said Treaty," and, furthermore,

WHEREAS, In the Revised Treaty of Geneva, 1906, in Article 27, it is provided that "the signatory powers whose legislation should not now be adequate, engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross,"

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross requests that all hospitals, health departments and like institutions kindly desist from the use of the Red Cross created for the special purpose mentioned above, and suggests that for it should be substituted some other insignia, such as a green St. Andrew's Cross on a white ground, to be named the "Hospital Cross," and used to designate all hospitals (save such as are under the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy and the authorized volunteer aid society of the Government), all health departments and like institutions, and, further,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross likewise requests that all individuals or business firms and corporations who employ the Geneva Red Cross for business purposes, kindly desist from such use, gradually withdrawing its employment and substituting some other distinguishing mark.



"With angels therefore sing again,
To God on high all glory be;
For peace on earth bestoweth He
And showeth favor unto men."

THE NURSE'S VISION

Composed at the death-bed of Mary Anthony. Miss Shanks attended both the Anthony Sisters in their last illness.

WATCHING by a dying bedside
At the quiet hour of dawn,
I was wearied with my vigil,
As the hours crept slowly on,
And the burden of earth's sorrow
Hovered o'er my spirit, when
I beheld a wondrous vision,
Seldom given to mortal ken.

Heaven's portals opened widely
To receive a glorious band—
Troops of youth and little children,
Gathered close to Christ's right hand—
And His gracious welcome sounded
Through the shining halls within:
"I am waiting to receive thee.
Little children, welcome in."

Entering through another portal
Came an aged pilgrim band.
Worn and faltering seemed their footsteps
Ere they reached the better land.
"Well done, good and faithful servants,
Wear the crown which thou hast won."
'Twas God's voice that gave the welcome
From the earth to Kingdom Come.

And my soul was filled with longing
For that Heavenly Home so bright,
Where our Father takes the aged
When they pass beyond our sight.
All earth's sorrow dropped beneath me
As I heard the children sing:
"Glory be to Christ our Saviour!
Hallelujah to the King!"

MARGARET A. SHANKS.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS



IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

HYDROGEN DIOXIDE TAMPONS FOR EPISTAXIS.—*The New York Medical Journal* says: Lemoyez (*Le Scalpel*, through *Lyon médical*), reported an obstinate case of epistaxis, which had resisted hot irrigations, and ferric chloride, but which had ceased promptly after the introduction into the nostril of tampons of absorbent cotton moistened with hydrogen dioxide. They were renewed three times and the bleeding stopped in ten minutes. The bactericidal effect is important, as well as the hæmodynamic.

A NEW METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—*The New York Medical Journal* in an editorial says: At the Seventh International Physiological Congress, Professor E. A. Schaefer, of Edinburgh, demonstrated his new method of performing artificial respiration in man, which appears to be better than the older methods that are ordinarily practised. In this procedure, which is especially valuable in the resuscitation of the apparently drowned, the person, on removal from the water, is instantly laid prone (face downwards) on the ground, the head being allowed to fall downward and somewhat sideways, with the tongue naturally protruding partly from the mouth. No manipulation of the tongue is necessary. The operator kneels by the side of or across the hips of the patient, places his hands flat upon the back over the lowest ribs, and with the weight of the body presses firmly and gradually so as to expel the contents of the lungs. On his relaxing the pressure, which he does by swinging his body slowly up without removing the hands, the chest of the patient resumes its former dimensions and fresh air is thereby drawn into the lungs. These movements of pressure and release are repeated about every five seconds, not oftener. The amount of air which in this way can be expelled by pressure from the chest and reintroduced by the elasticity of its parietes is never less than 500 c.c. and may attain 1,000 c.c. or more with each respiration. By repeating the movements twelve times a minute an air exchange of from 6,000 to 12,000 c.c. can readily

be effected, which is more than enough to constitute efficient respiration. The method has already been tested with success in cases of drowning, and those who saw the demonstrations made by Professor Schaefer on the passive living subject were impressed with its simplicity and its efficiency. It should be preferred to all other methods in attempting the resuscitation of drowned persons, and should be given a prominent place in courses of ambulance and first aid instruction.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN IN HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA.—*The Interstate Medical Journal* has the following: Reuter (*Proceedings of the Oregon State Medical Association*).—The author used antitoxin in sixty cases of hay fever and asthma in repeated doses of 2,000 to 3,000 units. Fifty-one patients were cured; fifteen cases caused by diseases of the heart, kidney or liver, and tuberculosis, were not benefited; four other cases were only temporarily relieved. Smith used antitoxin in several cases and believed that 60 per cent. of asthmatics can be benefited. He believes that when failure occurs with this treatment it is due to emphysema and other destructive processes of the lung. Gillespie reports good results in two cases. Pierce used it in twelve cases with more or less success. He thought most relief was gained in neurotic cases of asthma with anemia.

THE ODOR OF IODOFORM.—*The Practical Druggist* makes this suggestion: To remove the odor of iodoform from the hands, mortars, etc., rub a small quantity of tannic acid on the object to be deodorized. Wash well, and the odor will immediately disappear.

INGUINAL TEMPERATURE IN INFANTS.—Dr. Albert H. Parks (*Journal of the American Medical Association*) has made a careful study of methods and reliability, and finds that if the thermometer be left *in situ* seven minutes:

a. The normal temperature of the closed inguinal fold of a child is 98.52 F. (37.5 C.).

b. The variation of the inguinal temperature from the rectal temperature approximates one-third of a degree F. or two-fifths of a degree C., the average variation being .34 F. (.18 C.). That is, the inguinal temperature is approximately one-third of a degree F. (two-fifths C.) below rectal temperature.

c. The usual variation between the temperature of the rectum and groin is so small as to be practically disregarded for clinical purposes.

d. The absence of many objectionable features of the rectal method and the ease and reliability of the groin method gives the latter several points of advantage over the rectal method. These advantages of the groin method would recommend it not only as applicable in hospital practice in pediatrics, but more especially in home practice among children.

THE TEMPERATURE OF NURSINGS.—*The Interstate Medical Journal* says: Nobecourt and Merklen (*Rev. Mens des Mal de L'Enf.*) have studied a series of cases to determine the normal temperature curve in nursings. They find that the infant does not present the line of variation commonly seen in the adult, even in health. The infant has a monothermal temperature, with little variation in the morning and evening. This monothermal temperature is constantly found in normal infants at least up to the fifth month in life. Interference with this regular line betokens always a pathological condition.

FATAL DIPHTHERIA.—*The New York Medical Journal*, in a synopsis of a paper in *The Lancet*, says: Harris has observed that in certain forms of diphtheria a fatal ending can with certainty be predicted. The symptoms presented by these cases are as follows: 1. A grayish color of the face, which also presents an anxious expression. 2. Vomiting, which is independent of food and unaccompanied by nausea, being like cerebral vomiting. 3. Abdominal pain, referred to the umbilicus, nearly always present, and sometimes very severe. But there is no abdominal tenderness. 4. Albuminuria is generally present, and often to a high degree (from one-sixth to one-quarter). There are no tube cases. 5. Suppression of urine is the rule. 6. Alteration in the rhythm of the heart sounds appears after the vomiting has set in. One sound is reduplicated, thus giving the gallop rhythm. The patients are generally very restless and consciousness is maintained until the end. The membrane in the throat is very dark colored and the smell of the breath is most offensive. The writer has seen eight such cases in the last two years, all proving fatal. Antitoxine had not the slightest effect on these cases, 6,000 units being the usual dose. Smears from the throat show large numbers of streptococci and staphylococci associated with diphtheria bacilli. To explain the failure of antitoxine, it is suggested that there may be more

than one kind of diphtheria bacillus, each producing a specific toxine which requires a special antitoxine.

THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TYPHOID PERFORATIONS.—Dr. Joseph Price, of Philadelphia, at a meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, said that nearly all the perforations of the bowel were within about the first twelve inches of the ileum. Typhoid and other perforations were always followed by peritonitis, local or general. The possibility of its remaining local or circumscribed by adhesions should not be considered if the diagnosis of perforation had been made. In more than seventy-five per cent. of the cases recorded general septic peritonitis had been found, with escaping bowel contents, gas and feces, foul pus, and free exudate in considerable quantity. Generally the perforations were easily and quickly found near the iliocecal valve; they were rarely multiple or ragged, and whether they were of large or small calibre, fine pure silk was the safest material with which to close them. A resection of the bowel was an unjustifiable and dangerous procedure. Successful operations on typhoid patients had been done in the midst of low, alarming abdominal conditions, muttering delirium, and subsultus.

SEPARATE NURSING AND ISOLATION IN TYPHOID FEVER.—E. P. Joslin and C. L. Overlander, writing in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, believe the time has come when typhoid patients should be treated in separate wards in our hospitals, with their own attendants, who should not mingle with other patients. They note that the present method of mixing them with other diseases leads to a spread of the infection, quoting Schuder to the effect that three and three-tenths per cent. of all typhoids are the result of hospital infection. Nurses frequently contract the disease. Statistics collected from six Boston institutions over a period of four years and embracing nearly 3,000 cases of typhoid show that for every 114 cases treated one nurse came down with the disease. They declare that, considering the dangers nurses now run, under no circumstances should a "probationer" ever come in contact with a typhoid case. Typhoid nurses should not be overworked and the greatest pains should be paid to the health of night attendants. In all the American hospitals there are enough fever cases to insure the proper training of nurses. They deny that it is in any respect harder to care for several typhoids at once than for both typhoids and non-typhoids. On the contrary, it is far simpler to do strictly typhoid or

non-typhoid nursing. The typhoid utensils will all be found in one place, supplies will be made and procured in bulk and thus many duplicate steps saved. The concentration plan of nursing typhoids should easily lessen by one-half the number of days of a nurse's exposure to the disease. Separate nursing eliminates the chief danger to which other patients are exposed, as the "go-betweens" are eliminated. A given case may harm a fellow-typhoid from proximity, but the danger is far less than that of giving the disease to a neighbor weakened by some other malady. Isolation of typhoids was made compulsory in Germany two years ago. The knowledge of a nurse that she is detailed for strictly typhoid duty leads her to be far more careful as to precautions for her own protection.

TREATMENT OF HEADACHE.—*Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics* says, quoting from *The Therapeutics Gazette*: In that type of headache which depends for its existence chiefly upon nervous exhaustion, rest in bed with massage, the administration of tonics, and the support of a tired heart by small doses of digitalis are usually advantageous. In many of these patients as soon as they become strong enough to react, hydrotherapeutic measures are exceedingly advantageous. In the early stages if there is cerebral congestion, a general hot pack, and an ice-bag applied to the head, may be useful. Afterward a cold drip-sheet may be thrown around the patient for a moment.

THE TRANSMISSION AND CURE OF CANCER.—In a paper on this subject, read at a meeting of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge made a vigorous protest against the idea, which, he said, seemed to be rapidly gaining ground, that cancer was an infectious disease, readily capable of transmission. So prevalent was this opinion in the community that he had known of a number of instances in which nurses had flatly refused to take charge of cancer cases, on account of the supposed danger to themselves. For this condition of affairs the men of the Buffalo school were largely responsible. He regarded it as most unfortunate, and thought it was the duty of the medical profession to endeavor in every way to check this unnecessary alarm. Up to the present time there had been no proof whatever advanced of the transmissibility of the disease, and the promulgation of such a doctrine could not but be attended with much evil. As to the curability of cancer, the facts were constantly accumulating to show that with an early and radical operation the chances were excellent for the future health of the patient.

CONSISTENCY IN ASEPTIC SURGICAL TREATMENT.—At a meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Dr. James E. Sadler, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., said that operators of equal ability and surgical technique had widely different mortality rates, and asked the question whether at least a portion of this difference might not be due to consistent asepsis on the one hand and inconsistent asepsis on the other.

FOR A KOCH INSTITUTE.—*The Medical Record* says: A committee has been formed in Germany, with the Prussian Minister of State as chairman, for the purpose of collecting funds to found an institution in honor of Dr. Robert Koch, on a plan similar to that of the Pasteur Institute in Paris and the Lister Institute in London. It is intended that the institution shall be devoted to research into the means of checking the diffusion of tuberculosis, and that it shall be a permanent memorial of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Professor Koch twenty-five years ago.



"For unto the faithful soul
Every morn is Christmas morn,
In his soul we may be sure
Day by day the Lord is born."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF
LAVINIA L. DOCK

THE BORDEAUX SCHOOLS OF NURSING

WITHOUT a doubt, one of the most important landmarks in the modern history of hospitals and nursing was the thesis presented by Dr. Anna Hamilton to the faculty of the University in Montpellier, when, her medical course of four years or more completed, she presented herself for her degree in medicine.

This thesis is really a history of nursing, orders and systems, a volume of considerable size (8° 335 p.), richly illustrated, containing a copious bibliography, and, at the time of its presentation, was the only serious, extensive, and adequate history of the kind in existence, compared to which the few outlines or accounts of nursing orders published were slight in plan or restricted in scope. Beginning with an outline of the care of the sick in Pagan and early Christian times, it ends with a careful and critical study of all the different nursing systems as found at the present time, with keen and just comparative examination of the merits of the different forms of nursing education and organization, and no little scientific dissection and exposure of faults and abuses as found by research. Unfortunately for the general public, this noteworthy book (for such it is), being a professional thesis, could not be treated as a book. Only 500 copies were printed, and even these not for sale, so that it is now only to be found in libraries.

The Johns Hopkins Training School library is fortunate in owning an autograph copy. It is the only copy in America that I know of, unless the Surgeon-General's Library possesses one.

But even more unusual than this thesis was the way of its writing. Dr. Hamilton has taken up medicine with a deeply earnest—even religiously earnest—desire to relieve suffering. But in the course of her hospital service (every medical student in France has hospital service, and women on the same equality with men) she saw so much that was revolting, wrong, and almost inhuman in the details of the daily care and routine treatment of the patients, that she was seized with a tem-

porary horror of medicine, and almost decided to abandon it. Medicine, as she saw it displayed in hospitals, showed only its gruesome aspect, for the patients were simply regarded as so much material for investigation and experiment; there was no nursing as we know it; medical students were callous and immoral; the servant-nurses oppressed and untaught; the nuns, strange to say, neither exerted any restraining influence over the students and junior medical staff, nor any protective care over the patients, nor any moral or educational help for the servants and lay nurses. When horrors occurred, they simply tried not to see.

Dr. Hamilton decided to study the conditions of nursing generally, for it seemed to her that in the daily care given to the patients lay the solution of the vexed problem and the gentle side of the medical science. If this could be organized on a system moral, tender, and intelligent, then medicine would be entirely beneficent.

She announced her intention of making her thesis on Hospital Nursing. Her friends and relations were nonplussed. Some were secretly mortified at her selection of a common and unworthy theme. It was almost like selecting the scrubwoman or the scavengers. Others thought she was crazy, while all anticipated a humiliating failure. These forebodings were intensified when her researches occupied a whole year. "What! Is your thesis not ready? What! A whole year to study about nursing?"

Dr. Hamilton studied her subject in libraries, and in hospitals, at home and abroad. She went to England and examined carefully, with approval and admiration that has never faltered, the humane, considerate treatment of the patient and the refined and beautiful nursing of the English Sisters.

The Matrons as a rule showed warm sympathy with her quest, and gave her the freedom of the wards. She spent a number of weeks there, going every morning at seven o'clock to the wards and remaining all day, watching the nurses as they did their work.

There was great excitement in Montpellier when the day approached for the decision of the judges on the thesis on nursing, which was understood to be dangerously radical, suspiciously free-thinking—the questionable ideas of an advanced woman. Upon the platform Dr. Hamilton was to read a synopsis of it, while in their sanctum a jury of professors was to pass upon its merits and give it either an honorable or a humble pigeon-hole for posterity. The chief judge had read it previously, and had declared it was impossible. It could not be presented. It would have to be entirely re-written. "Very well," said Dr. Hamilton, "I will re-write it." At this, of course, as men do (their bark being worse than

their bite) he relented, changed the name, took out a little anecdote about the pope, crossed out a few lines and became its firm friend. Only one jurymen remained fixedly opposed to it, but although he labored long and hard, a complimentary verdict was at last given. This is the story of Dr. Hamilton's thesis, which I think one of the most stirring little stories in medical annals. Dr. Hamilton took charge of the hospital which she directs (her position is what we would call superintendent of the hospital) and reorganized the nursing as she has related in her account of the work. She brought a hospital trained nurse from England to take charge of the nursing—Miss Elston. It is one of those strange coincidences that seem like mind-waves that, almost at the very time when she wrote to the London Hospital to ask for a nurse, Miss Elston, a London Hospital graduate, who had always had her heart set upon France, wrote to Dr. Hamilton—knowing nothing of her inquiry, but having seen her name in a medical mission journal which related a little of her work.

So it happened that Miss Elston came to Bordeaux, and, after having trained a crop of young prospective training-school superintendents, she was offered and accepted the organization of the second Bordeaux school, that in the Tondu Hospital. These two schools now rank with any, in any country, for careful, thorough, enlightened methods of teaching and training, and for excellent work. Every pupil learns hospital economics and administration, as well as nursing, for both Dr. Hamilton and Miss Elston have the teaching instinct and understand making every turn of the daily wheel a field for practical instruction. They are altogether admirable, and even in these few years' time have sent a surprising number of women into the work of hospital reformation in other towns. Like the early St. Thomas's, the graduates are imbued with the ideal of hospital work, and every year nursing missionaries go forth, sometimes several at a time into one hospital, enough to form its whole supervising staff, and the work they find waiting for them is exactly such as the early Nightingale nurses found, or the first pioneers in our own country.

Dr. Hamilton is in perfect accord with Miss Nightingale in all the principles of successful nursing organization and ward management, and has given a demonstration of their truth. Precisely as Miss Nightingale did in her earlier days, so Dr. Hamilton loses no opportunity of reiterating and explaining these principles. She is preëminently the standard-bearer for France of all that Miss Nightingale stood for in her reforms in English hospitals.

These questions are still distinctly controversial in France, so that

every word in Dr. Hamilton's written articles, though they may seem to us well-accepted axioms, strikes a weak spot in some one else's armor here. An especially lively tournament was the Third National Congress of Public and Private Charities, held at Bordeaux in 1903. Here Dr. Hamilton read an admirable paper on the proper training of nurses and the correct mode of ward organization, summed up in the following conclusions. 1. Good results in training nurses can only be had by selecting women of education. 2. The professional education of a nurse cannot be given by lectures only. It consists preëminently of training in hospital wards, where, under the direction of skilled head nurses, the pupils perform the entire task of nursing while passing regularly from one service to another. 3. Theoretic instruction should be simple and should accompany the practical work. 4. The diploma should not be granted on the theoretical examination only, but chiefly upon the record of practical ability. 5. The nursing staff (graduate head nurses as well as pupils) must be placed under the exclusive authority of a *woman*, trained in nursing herself and who is endowed with the authority necessary to secure respect to the staff under her charge.

It is on this last point that the swords clash and the blood flows. Strange as it seems, the directors and physicians of Europe quite generally draw a line between the head nurses and the pupils in training. They are willing to see a woman placed in charge of the latter, to teach and supervise them *in the school*, but they cannot tolerate the thought of having her go, with authority over *all* the nurses, *into the wards*, where they now reign supreme.

Thus in summing up the various reports on nursing read at the Congress mentioned, M. Sabran said: "I share Dr. Hamilton's belief that a trained woman, a directress, should be placed over the pupils in the school, but I cannot agree that she should have any authority whatever outside of it; still less can I conceive of her having authority over permanent nurses in the wards, as Dr. Hamilton desires she shall have."

One distinguished exception to this general rule is Dr. Lande, of Bordeaux. This unusual man of force and liberality, who is a physician, a member of the faculty of the university, an administrator of the civil hospital of Bordeaux, and who has also served in a civil capacity as Mayor of Bordeaux, was the power who placed Miss Elston at the head of the Tondou Hospital, where she is the chief executive officer as well as the head of the nursing.

When one looks into Germany, Italy, Denmark, Holland, to find an instance where a medical official has placed a nurse at the head of a hospital, one looks in vain, and realizes that Dr. Lande is unique.

A feature of the Bordeaux schools that is especially worth noting is the way that they avoid the pitfalls of theoretical examination. Throughout the two years' service a careful system of marking the pupils for practical ability and for desirable characteristics such as gentleness, tact, presence-of-mind, etc., is followed, and pupils whose actual ward work is not up to the mark are not admitted to the theoretical examinations of the first year. The final examinations include both theory and demonstrations, and here, again, the balancing of marks is so arranged that a nurse with good practical standing *cannot fail*, even if she does not do herself justice in the theoretical papers.

A very excellent detail which I saw both in Mlle. Chaptal's private nursing school and in these in Bordeaux is the record which the nurse takes away with her. It is, in fact, a "time-book," wherein is set down with minute detail every day of her service—where and how spent. The operations she has assisted at and births she has seen are all shown. It is an absolutely perfect record of her training, and I recommend it to our Boards of Examiners, who complain that they often find such records imperfectly kept.

The uniform of the Bordeaux schools is a very charming orthodox nurse's uniform, clear blue (but of linen, not cotton), of pretty cut, the aprons especially pretty. The sleeves are in two parts, and the half forming the long tight-fitting cuff buttons on to the upper full puff, which is made with a drawing-string or a rubber band, so that when necessary to have bare arms a very dainty short sleeve appears, a far prettier effect than turning back the cuff. The Bordeaux schools have been able to do what we have always wished for in America—they have patented or copyrighted their costume so that it may not be worn by pretenders.



"The Christmas bells so soft and clear
To high and low glad tidings tell,
How God the Father loved us well."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]

DEAR EDITOR: May I make some small correction of a statement in Miss Cole's article in the October JOURNAL?

Although Old England has right to feel proud of her relation to the Bordeaux Schools, yet it is rather too sweeping to say that these schools are "under English management." Dr. Anna Hamilton, who created the first model and modern school for nurses at the Protestant Hospital in Bordeaux, had an Irish father and French mother. She was born in Italy, but has never lived in England; has been educated, studied medicine, and has done all her work in France. On account of her Italian birth she became naturalized as a French citizen.

Miss Elston, the head of the Tondu Hospital, is English, and was trained at the London hospital. She has, however, some French heritage in her ancestry, and spent a year or so in the Protestant Hospital with Doctor Hamilton, as Directress of Nurses. She there perfected her knowledge of French and became thoroughly conversant with French hospital management.

Those hospitals of the provinces, whose nursing has "sprung from Bordeaux," and which I intend describing later, are all under the charge of young French women of education and refinement who have, with few exceptions, been trained at Bordeaux. The most striking exception is Mlle. Luigi, at Béziers, who was also trained at the London Hospital. It would, however, be highly erroneous to suppose that these hospitals had "no bearing on the subject of French nursing." I am describing the Bordeaux schools in this JOURNAL.

L. L. Dock.

DEAR EDITOR: The discussions concerning the decrease in the number of probationers, which the JOURNAL has published, have aroused considerable interest. But the article, about which I would like to speak, is the one which appeared in the June JOURNAL. This shows a condition of affairs, which I can scarcely believe exists in very many hospitals of the present day.

The author has spoken from her own personal experience, so in answering her, I may be permitted to do likewise. I have visited nearly every hospital in Greater New York and graduated from one of these. In some hospitals there might exist one or two of the drawbacks mentioned, but in no one case were they all found.

One of the reasons given for the lack of probationers is that nurses are obliged to lift heavy patients unaided. This we were forbidden to do. If we did so it was at our own risk and probably because we were too impatient to wait until help was available. We were taught how to lift, so that a minimum strain came on us and the patient was instructed how to aid us for the best.

The maintenance of strict military discipline, especially on duty, is very desirable and how it could tend to narrow the nurses, I fail to see. If a few short months in the position of senior nurse develops "an overbearing and unsympathetic manner," that characteristic, in all probability, was existent before, only waiting a favorable opportunity to show itself.

We find a great many training schools have comfortable nurses' homes and those that have less enviable quarters realize that such conditions exist, not because the officials are careless of the comfort of the nurses, but because they lack the means to better them.

That a nurse's hours are long, I admit, but if we were ever called upon to stay up most of the night, after being up all day, we always had the following day to sleep. As a rule, our time was from seven A.M. to seven P.M., with two hours off for rest and recreation. We also had a half-day off each week and on Sundays and holidays. After a term of night duty we were given several days to rest—a half day being allowed for every week spent on night duty. I have never known our nurses to be deprived of recreation hours for trivial faults and cannot believe there are many superintendents who would stoop to this means of reproof. Because we come across one or two such cases, should all superintendents be branded alike? In most cases their chief aim is the comfort and care of the nurses. If, at times, there was an unusual amount of work in one ward, our supervisor would send sufficient nurses, so that no one need be deprived of her recreation hours. And, if at any time the work was diminished, the nurse-in-charge was given permission to arrange for longer hours of rest for the nurses under her. These are the "tricks" which I think will be found predominant in most superintendents.

Another complaint is that nurses are sent on private cases in their second and third years, the hospital receiving the compensation. Is this fair? How could it possibly be arranged otherwise? Why should those

who received many or long cases accept the compensation, while their fellow-workers at the hospital receive nothing for their services, although they may be having harder duties? But I think that most hospitals find plenty of work for their nurses within their doors and cannot spare many for outside cases.

If cases of venereal diseases came under our care—the doctor always insisted that a basin of bichloride solution should be kept near the bedside of the afflicted patient, so that a nurse could immediately disinfect her hands after giving the needed care. In very severe cases we protected our hands with rubber gloves.

I have not expressed my opinion as to the reason of the shortage of probationers, but before closing I would say that a person giving to the public such narrow opinions as were expressed in that article is responsible for far more than any one would care to assume. Even if the statements which she makes concerning her own school were true, will the blazoning of the faults of her Alma Mater before the public, in any way expiate her wrongs or make the hospital officials any more considerate of their undergraduates. Because her own experience was not pleasant, why place all hospitals on the same level? Instead of discouraging applicants, rather inquire into conditions in other hospitals—choose the best and say: "Here is a good field for your labors. Here you will receive the best training under the most pleasant circumstances. Give this institution of your best and it will give a thousandfold in return." For it is indeed true in our profession that he who loses his life in his work gains life indeed.

A. GRACE SCOTT, R.N.,
Private Nurse.

DEAR EDITOR: Having a knowledge of what the title of R.N. means to the nurse, and to the public, I fail to see the necessity of having vouchers for character, etc., when one wants to enter another field of nursing, and join a club or registry. If a nurse has the right to the title of R.N., what better recommendation would she want?

If a nurse can prove she is a state registered nurse, I should think that would be sufficient. Many times a nurse desirous of nursing in a large city does not know a single nurse in that city, but the rules of the registries or clubs are, that two or three members must vouch for her. I believe the title of R.N. ought to be sufficient to admit her to any club or registry.

J. K.

A SUGGESTIVE ACCOUNT OF A CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

CHRISTMAS EVE fell clear, cold and star-lit. The very air seemed full of joyous mysteries about to be revealed, and we could almost hear the far away sound of tiny sleighbells, and see, once again, in imagination the Santa Claus of our childhood dashing over the housetops.

The late eve found us all assembled in our Nurses' Cottage prepared to appropriately observe the advent of the coming day.

First we united in singing the old and ever lovely hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing!" but were ruthlessly interrupted at the end of the first verse by the ubiquitous telephone which was unfortunately side by side with the piano. Thus it ever is with the trained nurse, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the nurse in training, her pleasures must ever be subservient to duty.

After the hymn was ended, a member of the class of 1907 sang very delightfully "A Dream," by Bartlett.

This was followed by "The Reveries of a Bachelor," in which the Bachelor, tired after a long hunt, comes in to rest and falls asleep with a picture of his sweetheart in his hand. He dreams of all his past loves and as he dreamed of them they appeared in a holly-wreathed opening before him: the debutante sweet and dainty, the college girl in gown and mortar board, the breezy Western girl, the gentle red cross nurse, the dangerous and fascinating widow, the demure Quaker maid, the girl with whom he whiled away the summer months and she with whom he braved the winter snows. Then, to the music of Fan Tan came the Japanese girl with roses in her cheeks and hair, next the Dutch girl, dimpled and smiling with little white apron and cap.

The flirtatious Spanish lady; the bejewelled and stately English Duchess; "Sweet Sixteen" innocent and lovable, and then when all the other "Lights O'Love" had faded from sight, came the one true love, the bride to be, and the Bachelor awoke to greet her.

After the Bachelor's reveries were over, a chapter from "The Birds' Christmas Carol" was read by a member of the class of 1909, that chapter in which Mrs. Ruggles' elaborate preparation for the entrance of her children into high society is so amusingly described.

The program then ended with the singing of a second carol, after which we gathered about a Christmas tree which bore upon its drooping branches a gift for each one present,—from the one intended to convey to our Superintendent some measure of our affection, to the Doctor's book which went to the baby of the school.

Then came more music, (not on the program but none the less enjoyable) ice cream, coffee, and bon-bons, every person having to wash her own cup—'tis ever thus. After which we bade one another joyous good night and repaired each to her pleasant dreams. So ended our Christmas Eve, the one night in all the year when the lights burn brightly after half past ten o'clock and joy is unconfined.

STATEN ISLAND.

DEAR EDITOR: It seems to me that Miss Warner has struck the keynote of the condition in the South and Southwest. The graduate nurses of Texas have made the chartering of small schools an absolute necessity for membership in the State Association, and it is a pleasure to see the schools that are making an honest endeavor to come up to the standards. I heartily endorse Miss Warner. May she prosper and keep the ball rolling.

JENNIE S. COTTLE,
President Graduate Nurses' Association of Texas,
Fort Worth, Texas.



"Oh sweet bells ring!
Oh glad hearts sing!
This is the birthday of a King!"

COONLY.

OFFICIAL REPORTS



[All communications for this department must be sent to the office of the Editor-in-Chief at Rochester, N. Y. The pages close on the 15th of the month.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A KANSAS CITY SALE

THE Kansas City Graduate Nurses are to hold a calendar and doll sale.

A BROOKLYN SALE

THE members of the Alumnae Association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn are planning a fair to be held next spring. The proceeds are to go to the graduate nurses' endowment fund.

HOSPITAL ECONOMICS ENDOWMENT FUND

THE Treasurer of the Associated Alumnae reports that the pledges to the Hospital Economics Endowment Fund are coming very slowly. Friends and subscribers to this worthy cause,—see to it that your pledge is fulfilled by January 1st, 1908.

AGNES G. DEANS, Chairman.

A MESSAGE FROM MISS DAMER

ASSOCIATIONS having membership in the Nurses' Associated Alumnae are reminded that the nominating blanks must be returned to the committee by January 1.

May I also take this opportunity of requesting any associations which may possibly desire to do so, not to place my name upon the ticket for president, as it will be impossible for me to accept the office another year.

With the most cordial wishes of the Christmas season to all our members,

ANNIE DAMER, R.N., President.

INFORMATION REQUESTED

WILL the following alumnae and state associations send to the secretary of the Associated Alumnae a report of their present membership?

Brooklyn Homeopathic; Chicago Baptist; City and County, St. Paul; Erie County; Hahnemann, Chicago; Jewish, Cincinnati; St. Joseph's, Paterson; St. Luke's, San Francisco; Maryland State; Minnesota State; and Rhode Island State Associations.

KATHARINE DEWITT, R.N., Secretary,
211 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

THE concert and dance given at the Waldorf-Astoria, October 19, by the Lebanon Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, was a great success, both socially and financially.

Through the kindness of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, the alumnae wish to extend their sincere thanks to all those who were so generous in giving their assistance toward reaching this end.

The proceeds which were \$1100 (net) have been turned into a fund for the endowment of a private room at the hospital for its sick members.

MARGUERITE CLANCY, President,

MARIE SCHMIDLING, Secretary.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL FAIR

THE Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Boston and Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses announces that a sale of useful and ornamental articles, to secure funds in aid of a free bed for graduate nurses, will be held in the Parish Hall of Trinity Church, December 4 and 5 from ten A.M. to ten P.M.

Afternoon tea will be served and café open daily.

Special entertainment for children each afternoon at three.

Contributions for the sale may be sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, care of Miss Dolliver, or to the following named persons in charge of tables: Miss Carlisle (fancy work), 95 Newbury Street; Miss Haggart (household), Massachusetts Chambers, Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street; Miss Morris (bags), 4 Brimmer Street; Mrs. Craigin (flowers), 18 Hereford Street; Miss McNab (candy), 153 Newbury Street; Miss Coomba (infants), 31 Dartmouth Street; Miss Anderson (café), Baptist Hospital, Parker Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts; Miss Rachel Burke (cake), Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

AGNES E. AIKMAN, Secretary,

24 McLean Street, Boston.

PLANS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

PROGRESS along all lines connected with the International Congress on Tuberculosis which is to take place in Washington from September 21 to October 12, 1908, was shown by the reports presented at a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, held in New York, at the Associated Charities Building, Monday evening, October 28. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee presided, and the other members present were Dr. Joseph Walsh, Philadelphia, secretary; Dr. John S. Fulton, Washington, secretary-general; Mr. William H. Baldwin, Washington; Dr. Hermanan M. Biggs, New York; Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago; Mr. Edward T. Devine, New York; Mr. Livingston Farrand, New York; Dr. J. C. Greenway, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. Chas. J. Hatfield, Philadelphia; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, New York; Dr. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. James E. Newcomb, New York; Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, Washington; and Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore.

The meeting was the first held since Dr. Flick's return from abroad, and his reports of his visits to the International Conference on Tuberculosis in Vienna and to the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, at Berlin, were interesting features of the session. More than a thousand delegates were registered at Vienna, he said, and the gathering at Berlin was quite as large. The leading men in both associations are looking forward with a great deal of enthusiasm to the meeting in Washington, next year, and about four hundred of the members of the foreign organizations may be expected to attend the Congress. The Conference selected this country as its place of meeting in 1908 just as the Congress did two years ago. The Conference and the Congress are two distinct organizations. The International Conference on Tuberculosis meets every year and keeps up a continuous organization with headquarters in Berlin. The International Congress on Tuberculosis meets only once in three years and does not maintain an international bureau in the intervals. Dr. Flick stated that at the International Conference, interest centred especially in the time-worn subject of the routes of invasion for the tubercle bacillus. It seems to have been demonstrated that the disease may be contracted by both the respiratory route, and the alimentary route. Though this does not make us much wiser in a practical way, still it is somewhat comforting to know that the respiratory route is less important than it was once thought to be. On the other hand that information is compensated by the importance of the alimentary route.

In connection with his account of the progress made in the preliminary arrangements for the International Congress on Tuberculosis Dr. John S. Fulton, the Secretary-general, reported that ten distinguished foreigners have consented to participate in the series of special addresses that are to form a part of the program. The names of these eminent specialists follow: Dr. R. W. Philip, Edinburgh; Dr. C. Theodore Williams, London; Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Health Officer, Brighton, England; Dr. C. H. Spronck, Utrecht, Holland; Dr. Kari Turban, Davos-Platz, Switzerland; Dr. Gotthold Pannwitz, Charlottenburg; Dr. Emil von Behring, Marburg; Dr. A. Calmette, Pasteur Institute, Lille, France; Dr. Maurice Letulle, Paris, and Dr. S. Kitasato, Tokyo, Japan.

Dr. Fulton also reported that up to the date of the meeting, the Governors of twenty-three states had lent official auspices to the Congress. This not only insures official representation so far as that many states are concerned, but it insures an active organization in each of these states, that will be interested in the Congress. The states in which this action has been taken so far, are: California, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, West Virginia, Missouri.

Reporting on the formation of State committees, the Secretary-general said that such committees had been appointed in nearly all of the states in the United States; that several have already organized and are earnestly at work. He reported also that replies have been received from various foreign countries in reference to the appointment of committees, and the replies indicate that the countries addressed will be represented in nearly every instance by exhibits as well as by delegates.

STATE MEETINGS

CONNECTICUT.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Connecticut was held at Grace Hospital, New Haven, November 6. The program was an unusually interesting one; one of its features being an address by Miss Jane Hitchcock, R.N., of the Henry Street Settlement, New York, on the subject of State Registration. Another feature was a question-box, which brought to light and explained many of the misunderstandings and misconceptions regarding the work of the State Association and of the board of examiners and their relations to each other.

A meeting of the executive board was held and arrangements made for the next meeting to be held in Danbury, Connecticut, in February, 1908.

Miss R. Inde Albaugh, president, entertained the executive board at a luncheon given in honor of Miss Hitchcock.

INDIANA.—The fifth annual convention of the Indiana State Nurses' Association met in the assembly rooms of the Willoughby in Indianapolis, September 11 and 12, 1907. In the absence of the president and both vice-presidents, the meeting was called to order by Miss Rein, the treasurer.

The invocation was by Rev. A. B. Philpott of the First Christian Church. The address of welcome to be given by Mrs. Maline Smith, president of the Indianapolis Association, was read by Miss Ott. A second address of welcome was given by Mr. C. W. Moores, vice-president of the Board of Education.

The response was made by Mrs. Fournier, ex-president of the Indiana State Nurses' Association. After her address was made, she was asked to conduct the meeting that Miss Rein might occupy her chair as treasurer.

Dr. Wynn, of Indianapolis, presented a paper upon "The Evolution of the Profession of Nursing—A Product of Specialism." This paper was of the greatest interest and brought forth free discussion, and resulted in the appointment of a committee upon "Ways and Means for doing Charity Nursing."

The minutes of the fourth semi-annual meeting were read and accepted, as were also the reports of the various standing committees.

In the afternoon of the first day came the address of Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan, one of the foremost leaders in Civic Improvement. Her address upon "The part of the Trained Nurse in Alms House Reform" was earnest and forceful, and influenced the meeting to appoint a committee of five to meet jointly with a committee of five from the Women's Federation of Clubs, to promote reformation in the alms houses of our own State. In the evening in the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium was given a reception and a musical. Mrs. Florence Atkins Gavin, who possesses a most beautiful contralto voice, was the attraction of the evening.

On Wednesday morning at nine-thirty the meeting was called to order and the judges of the election were appointed. In due time they reported the election of the incumbent officers and by consent of the convention the vote was made unanimous. Miss Edna Humphrey, president, Crawfordsville, Indiana; Miss M. H. Sollers, first vice-president, Lafayette, Indiana; Miss Cora Birdsell, second vice-president, South Bend, Indiana; Miss M. D. Currie, secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana; Miss Anna Rein, treasurer, Indianapolis, Indiana. The chairmen of the standing committees were then elected from the floor.

The State having been divided into seven districts regarding the location of hospitals throughout the State, a director for each district was elected who is to act as organizer, peacemaker and promoter of the welfare of the profession in her district.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Miss Humphrey there was no report of the national convention at Richmond.

The papers given by the nurses were interesting and instructive: "Rural Nursing," Miss Armfield, Crawfordsville, Indiana; "The Training at Columbia University," Miss Nifer, Richmond, Indiana; "The Nurse's To-day and To-morrow," Miss Saider, Fort Wayne, Indiana; "The Trained Nurse on Private Duty," Miss Bechtie, Evansville, Indiana.

Upon invitation of the Fort Wayne delegate, the 5th semi-annual meeting of the Indiana State Nurses' Association will be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the spring of 1908. The exact date is to be fixed by the entertainment committee and reported later.

A beautiful banner bearing the insignia of the Indiana State Nurses' Association was presented to the association by the alumnae society of the Indianapolis City Hospital, and the meeting adjourned for the members to take an auto ride over the city before leaving for their homes.

M. D. CUMMIS, Secretary.

[A report of the Indiana State meeting which was sent by the secretary to the JOURNAL for publication in the September magazine, was lost in the mail. This mischance has just been discovered and the above duplicate report prepared. We regret the unavoidable delay.—Ed.]

MARYLAND.—The fourth quarterly meeting of the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses was held in the medical amphitheatre of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, November 9, 1907. There were about one hundred nurses present.

The feature of the meeting was a demonstration given by the nurses of three hospitals.

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital nurses demonstrated washing the hair of a bed patient, packs for typhoid patients and packs for violent patients.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital nurses showed an improvised incubator, and the method they used of protecting the child until it has reached a normal condition. A small binder was adjusted for holding an ice cap in place over the heart, showing how the ice could be renewed without removing the binder. They demonstrated also the application of flaxseed poultices in pneumonia without removing the pneumonia jacket, and making a patient comfortable in bed to have a meal served.

The University of Maryland Hospital nurses demonstrated their methods of applying extension to orthopaedic cases. They put on apparatus for making extension on both hips, and on the head, showed the pad used under the back in making extension on the head and the adjustment of a brace for the correction of Cervical Potts' disease.

The demonstrations were all well given and the meeting was most interesting and instructive.

After the meeting adjourned, the visiting nurses were invited to inspect

the exhibit of nursing appliances sent by the Johns Hopkins Hospital to the St. Louis Exposition.

AMY P. MILLER, Secretary.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri State Nurses' Association held its second annual meeting in St. Louis, October 23 and 24.

Papers were prepared by Miss A. H. Metzger of St. Louis upon "What State Registration means to the Public," and by Miss Luella Adkins of Kansas City upon the "Responsibilities of the Registered Nurses." Both papers were excellent and the members enjoyed hearing them read and discussed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Mabel C. Long, 1224 Dillen Street, St. Louis; first vice-president, Miss Eleanor Keeley, St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City; second vice-president, Miss Mary James, 307 West Sixth Street, Carthage; recording secretary, Miss Anna Lore, 506 Lake Avenue, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna Belle Adams, 923 Ninth Street, Kansas City; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Stebbins, 465 N. Taylor Street, St. Louis; chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Miss A. H. Metzger, 1224 Dillen Street, St. Louis; chairman of the Arrangement and Program Committee, Miss Mona Shipley, General Hospital, Kansas City; chairman of the Credentials Committee, Miss C. B. Forrester, University Hospital, Kansas City.

The association is unfortunate in losing as president Mrs. Gibson who has done such excellent work the past year, but the members feel that she will put the reins into most capable hands. Miss Long is familiar with the work and they feel sure she will guide them wisely this year in their preparation for State Legislatures.

A. B. ADAMS, Corresponding Secretary.

OHIO.—The Ohio State Association of Graduate Nurses met on October 17 and 18, at the Hotel Sinton, in Cincinnati, with Miss Greenwood, the president, in the chair.

A large and enthusiastic number of representative women met to hear and discuss the problems confronting all, the betterment of the profession, also the nurse's place in the social work of the cities. Who is so well fitted to be a probation officer as a visiting nurse? Who can so well take charge of milk stations as a graduated nurse? Who can so well solve the problem of the care of people of moderate means as the homely nurse? The inspiration derived first from the address by Miss Laws, one of our first graduate nurses, followed as it was by practical demonstrations—by workers, gave each, the incentive to enter the field, to labor—in the broadening life, the work for the good of humanity.

United and strong in the desire for a high educational standard the session closed, with gratitude in the heart of each member to her hostesses for their charming entertainment. All hope to meet again in October, 1908, in Toledo, the home of the new president, Miss Katherine Mapes.

The Executive Council elected for the year is as follows: president, Miss Mapes, Toledo; first vice-president, Miss Ellis, Cleveland; second vice-president, Miss Greenwood, Cincinnati; third vice-president, Mrs. Stone, Columbus; fourth vice-president, Miss Fisher, Cincinnati; fifth vice-president, Miss Crandall,

Dayton; sixth vice-president, Mrs. Hartsock, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Lawson, Akron; secretary, Miss Kershaw, 112 E. Broad Street, Columbus.

MARY ELLEN KERSHAW, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The fifth annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of the State of Pennsylvania was held at Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 16, 17 and 18, 1907, the president, Miss Roberta West, in the chair.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. McCrerey. Addresses of welcome were given by Dr. Otto Gaub and Dr. C. C. Rinehart, to which responses were made by Miss Helen F. Greaney and Miss Bernice Congor. Doctor Charles White, medical director of Pittsburgh Sanitarium, spoke of the "Nurse's Relation to Tuberculosis," and upon request gave a lecture Thursday afternoon on the "Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis."

Professor Hammerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, in addressing the meeting on the "Educational Opportunities for Nurses," referred to the institution just opened in Pittsburgh for the practical education of women, and offered to add to their curriculum any course which will be of benefit to nurses.

The president made a short report of the year's work, and gave an outline of the plans and aims of the association. The secretary's report was approved as read.

The chairman of the Membership Committee reported thirty-three applications approved.

The treasurer reported receipts up to September 30, 1907....\$1717.60

Disbursements 1453.77

Leaving a balance on hand of.....\$263.83

Delinquent members will be sent one more notice, and are urged to pay all back dues promptly.

A report of the Legislative Committee was given and Mr. Nicolls was introduced, who had prepared a draft of a new bill which has taken up section by section, and the reasons for the various changes explained. On motion, a copy of the bill as amended will be sent to each member.

The proposed amendments to the by-laws were taken up and accepted as read; the most important one being, that applicants for membership must be members of their alumni associations.

Before proceeding to vote, the following nominations from the floor were added to the ballot: for first vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Reid; for second vice-president, Miss Lydia A. Giberson; for fourth director, Miss Maude Miller. The chair appointed as tellers Mrs. Eden, Miss Nellie O'Sullivan and Miss Schofield. While waiting for tellers' report Miss Moultrie's paper on "Alma-house Nursing" was read by Miss Ida Gailey.

It was decided that the association publish a journal to be issued quarterly. Miss West was appointed chairman, to choose her own associates for this work. Subscriptions are to be one dollar annually, or twenty-five cents a copy, which should be sent, for the present, to Miss West.

"How to Provide Nursing for the Families of Moderate Means" was discussed and on motion a central committee is to be appointed, to organize and

to secure for Pennsylvania a systematic and permanent association for visiting nursing.

Chancellor McCormick, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, spoke of "Progressive Education" and conferred upon "Nursing" the title of "Profession," giving it third place on the lists.

Miss Kumm read Mrs. Gretter's paper on "The Hospital Economics Course at Columbia University," and Miss Hanlin and Miss Heldman read papers on "Settlement Work."

In the way of entertainment a tea and reception were given at Allegheny General Hospital on Thursday afternoon and on Thursday evening a banquet, at Hotel Schenley, to which one hundred and eighteen members sat down, were both thoroughly enjoyed. During the course of the banquet a cameo pin was presented to Mrs. Lewis, the retiring secretary, and a gold bracelet to Miss Cumiskey, the retiring chairman of the Membership Committee for their faithful and efficient work.

Visits to Mercy and Columbia Hospitals, the Physician's Supply Co. and the Carnegie Margaret Morrison School, proved interesting and enjoyable and it is to be regretted that lack of time prevented acceptance of many other invitations.

The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: president, Miss Roberta West; first vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Reid; second vice-president, Miss Lydia A. Giberson; secretary, Miss Annie C. Nedwill; treasurer, Mr. Wm. R. McNaughton; first director, Miss Mary J. Weir; second director, Miss Caroline I. Milne; third director, Miss Nellie A. Cumiskey; fourth director, Miss Ida F. Giles.

The next meeting of the association is to be held at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

NELLIE M. CASEY, Assistant Secretary.

REGULAR MEETINGS

BOSTON, MASS.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Boston and Massachusetts General Hospital was held in the Thayer Library of the Nurses' Home, Tuesday, October 29. After the routine business, there was a most enthusiastic discussion of the fair which is to be held at the Parish Hall of Trinity Church, December 4 and 5 in aid of a free bed for nurses. The object being a worthy one, the members cannot but feel sure of its success.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Graduate Nurses' Association of Cleveland held its monthly meeting at 501 St. Clair Avenue, on October 29. Thirty nurses were present. They were addressed by Mr. Howard Strong, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, on the attitude of the Chamber toward the charitable institutions of the city and of its work in suppressing graft in so-called charity workers. He said that it was the idea of the Chamber to place all charitable collections in the hands of a committee after the plan now in vogue in Liverpool. He also told of the Chamber's plan for the examination and registration of nurses. An attempt will be made to secure legislation on the subject.

ORANGE, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Orange Training School for Nurses was held October 23 and was well attended. It was proven beyond question that Orange is not ready for a central registry, and the matter was dismissed for the present. No decision was reached as to how the association should contribute (if it does contribute) to the support of the Chair of Hospital Economics of Columbia College. The committee on that question was asked to remain in office, until the consensus of opinion of nurses in Orange be obtained. A committee was appointed to discuss the matter of a graduate course in the Orange Memorial Hospital, which may be offered by the Board of Governors of that institution. The annual election of officers for the association resulted as follows: president, Miss Martha Clark; secretary, Miss Julia Bronis; second vice-president, Miss Margaret Anderson being re-elected; Miss Eleanor Anderson was elected treasurer and Miss Marietta Squire first vice-president.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—At the annual meeting of the Bridgeport Hospital Alumnae Association, held in the reception rooms of the Nurses' Home in October, the following officers were elected: president, Miss Eliza Lavery; first vice-president, Miss Black; second vice-president, Miss Margaret Rourke; third vice-president, Miss Bartholomew; recording secretary, Miss Morgan; treasurer, Miss Kelly; corresponding secretary, Miss Finnegan.

Much interest was manifested in the free bed fund which was started by a successful lawn fete given in July and will be aided by various entertainments until the necessary amount is accomplished.

DAYTON, OHIO.—The graduate nurses of Dayton and vicinity met October 16. The report of the work for the first three months of the new nurses' directory is very promising. The discussion and appropriation of funds to the Ohio State Educational Fund was another interesting feature of the meeting. Eleven nurses of Dayton attended the convention of the Ohio State Graduate Nurses' Association, at Cincinnati.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Nurses' Club had a very enjoyable Halloween party at the club rooms, 755 Boylston Street.

The decoration of autumn leaves was very effective; the grotesque element being supplied by pumpkin faces, and curiously adorned carrots. The Committee on Instruction and Entertainment is working hard to prepare a comprehensive program for the winter months.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—The Nurses' Alumnae Association of the University of Michigan has prepared the following program for the winter's work: September 28, "Nursing Ethics—Relation of the nurse to patient, to doctor, to family," Minnie L. Mead, Class 1902; discussion. October 26, "Problems of Private Nursing," Bertha Dietzel, Class 1898; question-box; hostess, Lydia Schmelsing, Class 1905. November 30, "State Associations," Mary C. Haarer, Class 1900; discussion. December 28, "Institutional Work," Lydia Schmelsing; "Visiting

Nursing," Bertha Knapp, Class 1903; question-box; hostess, Bertha Dietzel. January 25, "Fumigation," Sophia Braun, Class 1901; discussion. February 29, "Care of Mother and Baby," Antoinette Light, Class 1901; question-box; hostess, Marion Parks, Class 1906. March 28, "Care of Sick Children," Laura May Helmer, Class 1906; discussion. April 25, "Care of Typhoid Fever Cases," Sarah C. Swift, Class 1902; question-box; hostess, May Williams, Class 1902. May 30, "Need of the Alumnae Association. Is it any help to us?" by one who has attend the most meetings during the year; discussion. June? annual meeting—held day following nurses' graduating exercises; special subjects: "The Training School Problem," Fantine Pemberton, Class 1900; "Nursing Ethics—Relation of the nurse to her school, to her fellow nurses, to the public," Cecil Schreyer, Class 1905; letters from Mrs. B. F. Bean, Class 1905, Canton, Ohio, and Miss Rachel North, Turkey.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—One of the pleasant social functions attendant upon the convention of the Ohio State Graduate Nurses's Association held in Cincinnati, October 17 and 18, was a reception and afternoon tea given by the Jewish Hospital Alumnae Association in the Nurses' Hall of the hospital. This was made attractive with growing plants, and cut flowers; and music furnished by a stringed orchestra added much to the enjoyment of the guests, who numbered eighty-five.

Mrs. George Ilse, president of the alumnae association, welcomed the guests and Mrs. Ralph Wilkinson, Mrs. Egerton Harcastle and Miss Bryan poured tea at well-appointed tables, and several of the senior nurses of the hospital, fresh and charming in spotless uniforms, assisted in serving.

After an informal hour of chatting over the tea, many of the guests visited the hospital, which was open for inspection and called forth much admiration, especially the recently opened surgical pavilion and maternity and children's wards, which are splendidly equipped.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Alumnae Association of the Connecticut School for Nurses held its regular meeting at the Dormitory, November 5. Mrs. Edith B. Lockwood, president of the association, was in the chair and conducted the regular business of the meeting. There were twenty-two members present. Eight new members were received into the association, namely: Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Kingsberger, Miss Falsay, Miss Wendt, Miss Amondson, Miss Earley and Misses Mary and Alice Knight.

After adjournment, refreshments were served and whist was played by some of the members.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The alumnae association of the Barnard Training School for Nurses held its annual meeting October 25, the president, Miss Round, presiding.

The minutes were read and approved. The treasurer reported those whose dues were in arrears, and the secretary was instructed to send notice to the same.

The annual election of officers was held: Miss Norma V. Round, who is at

present Sanitary Superintendent of Woman's Cottage of Baltimore, was re-elected president. The other officers are: vice-president, Miss Julia Shömberger; treasurer, Miss Bertha Austin; recording and corresponding secretary, Miss M. E. Hollingsworth.

The offer of a room, in the addition being built to the hospital, was made to the alumna association. This room is to be used for the alumna members when ill, on condition that they would furnish it. A motion was made and carried that the offer be accepted, and a committee appointed to look into ways of raising funds to furnish the room.

It was decided to have a monthly social meeting at the homes of different graduates, to bring the nurses more in touch with each other, and to study the problems confronting the nursing profession of to-day—which are so specially brought to our attention by *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*.

After the meeting, the association was entertained by Miss P. A. Burling, the superintendent of the training school.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Newark City Hospital Nurses' Club gave on October 21 a miscellaneous shower to Miss Laura Sax in honor of her engagement to Dr. E. Del. Bradin. Miss Sax received many handsome and useful presents. The club rooms were tastefully decorated in the autumn colors and chrysanthemums. Refreshments were served from a large table, which was decorated with candles with red shades. Miss Caroline Schumaker and Miss Edna O'Hara poured tea.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Hospital Training School Alumnae was held at the training school November 5. Twenty-five members were present. Mrs. King, registrar, gave a most satisfactory report of work at the club-house. There are fifty members on the registry and three non-resident club members.

Miss Coleman announced that a bazaar would be held at the Pouch Mansion on December 11 and 12, the proceeds of which are to go to increase the endowment fund. Miss Evelyn Phillips, 1905, was unanimously elected a member of the society.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—The alumna association of the Williamsport Hospital Training School for Nurses held its regular monthly meeting October 31, 1907, at the home of the president, Mrs. O. C. Crowe. The following members were present: Mrs. Gundum, the Misses Petit, Delaney, Miller, Heiney, Webb, Weaver, Hipple, and Simmons. A short business session was held. Entertainment was provided and refreshments served by the hostess and all had a most enjoyable time.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The annual business meeting of the Passavant Alumnae Association was held at the hospital, November 5, the vice-president, Miss Retkie, presiding.

Several letters from out of town members, who had visited various hospitals and places of interest during the summer, were read.

Three new members were accepted. Miss B. D. Hamilton was re-elected president; Miss F. Miller, vice-president; Miss A. Hilmer, secretary; and Miss F. Swanson, treasurer.

After the business meeting a social hour was spent at the hospital, refreshments being served by Miss M. A. Winter, the matron of the hospital. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month.

SCRANTON, PA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Scranton Training School for Nurses was held in the State Hospital, November 14. The meeting was called to order at three-fifteen P.M., Miss Brice in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance.

After the roll call, the secretary read a report of an executive meeting which was held on October 12. This was approved. Following this, Miss Brice, who represented our alumnae association at the State convention held in Pittsburg in October, gave a very interesting report. A social to be given to the members of the alumnae association the latter part of November was announced at the meeting. There was no further business. Meeting adjourned to meet in December at the State Hospital.

CHESTER, PA.—The alumnae association of the Chester Hospital Training School for Nurses held its annual business meeting on November 7 at the nurses' home. Twelve members responded to the roll call. The reports of the treasurer and secretary were read and showed the organization to be in a good condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Mae Disert; vice-president, Miss Clara B. Hoskins; treasurer, Miss Emma T. Keating; secretary, Miss Cora J. Welker. All but the treasurer were re-elected. The committee on entertainment consists of Miss Cora J. Welker, chairman, and the Misses Bitner, Jenkins, Mills and Graham. The next meeting will be held December 3.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—The regular monthly meeting of the Colorado Springs Registry Association of Nurses was held on November 6. The business meeting was followed by a lecture on bacteriology and antitoxin by Dr. Frank L. Dennis, after which the nurses were entertained at tea by Rev. Henry Rutgers Ramsen, rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The alumnae association of the Illinois Training School has planned the following program for the year's work:

December, Senior Day. "Cause and Prevention of Venereal Diseases," by Dr. Anna E. Blount of Oak Park. "Salvation Army Work," by representative speakers.

January. "Critical Periods in a Woman's Life," by Dr. Young. Reports of the Crittendon Home and of the Convalescent Home for Women.

February. "Development of the Ovum," by Dr. Caroline Hedger, with stereopticon views. Report on modern lodging houses for women.

March. Reports on the House of the Good Shepherd, on industrial schools, and on the Geneva State Training School.

April. Reports of visits made to these various institutions by nurses.

May. Annual business meeting and banquet.

PERSONALS

Miss L. L. DOCK, who has been abroad since the early summer, has recently returned and is at the Henry Street Settlement, New York.

Miss LOUISE LONGWAY and Mrs. Stoddard of the Bellevue alumnae are now engaged in one of the lines of social service work in New York City.

Miss ISABEL LAUVER, class of 1883, Illinois Training School, Chicago, has resigned her position at the Woman's Hospital, and is at present at her old home, Nora, Illinois.

Miss ANNA PEBSON, class of 1900, Passavant Memorial Training School, Chicago, has accepted the position of superintendent of nurses at the Marinette Hospital, Marinette, Wisconsin.

Miss ANNA C. MAXWELL, superintendent of nurses, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, returned from a long summer vacation in Europe on the 1st of November, and is again at her post of duty.

Miss MARY E. MAY, superintendent of nurses at the Willard State Hospital, New York, sailed on November 16 for Europe on business for the Commission of Lunacy. She expects to return about January 1st.

Miss EDITH G. WILLIS has taken the superintendency of a hospital in Vincennes, Indiana. She is a graduate of this year's class, Wesley Hospital, Chicago. Mrs. Effie Shannon, class of 1906, has taken charge of a hospital in Miles City, Montana.

Miss CAROLINE SCHMOKER, R.N., who for the past nine years has been assistant superintendent of the Newark City Hospital, has resigned her position and will take up private nursing, making her home for the present at the Newark City Hospital Nurses' Club.

Miss CORA V. JOHNSON, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, has accepted the position of superintendent of St. Mary's Hospital, Watertown, Wisconsin, taking charge November 15. Miss Minerva Wilson, fall class 1907, has accepted a position on the staff of the hospital.

Mrs. MARION D. LINGENFELTER, R.N., graduate of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for several years superintendent of Amsterdam Hospital, Amsterdam, New York, is now superintendent of nurses at the Hinton Hospital, Hinton, West Virginia.

Miss GENIEVIEVE CONWAY, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, class of 1906, has accepted a position as superintendent of nurses at St. Joseph's Hospital, Savannah, Georgia. Miss Lillian Hazeman, class 1906, has accepted a position as superintendent of Alexandria Sanitarium, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Miss MILLICENT B. MITCHELL, class of 1905, is taking a course in Bible Study at Moody Institute. Miss Inez Woodford, class of 1906, is engaged in private nursing in Colorado Springs. Miss Marian Belle Nuckles, class of 1907, has accepted a position as head surgical nurse at the Chicago Baptist Hospital.

Miss GWYNEDD WEBSTER, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, class 1902, has been appointed assistant superintendent of Finley Hospital, Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. McNeil, class 1899, has recently taken charge of the Columbus Hospital, Columbus, Wisconsin. Miss Elizabeth D. Dean, 1898, has been appointed superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, Chicago.

Misses Black, Glenn, Nelson, Ahrens, Baker, Kelly, Wheeler, Balcom, and Watson, graduates of the hospital economics course, Teachers College, New York, were in attendance at the American Hospital Association Convention held in Chicago in September.

On the 18th a reunion was enjoyed by them in the form of a luncheon at Marshall Field's.

Miss MYRA JONES, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, recently in charge of the Grant Hospital, Columbus, has returned to the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, as an assistant to the superintendent of nurses. Miss Isabelle Shannon, Hartford Hospital, for a year night supervisor of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, has resigned her position to return East. Miss Rachel Blanchard, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, class 1906, has received the appointment.

Miss EMILY MUSSEN, first assistant to the superintendent of nurses at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, having resigned to return to her home in Cayuga, has been succeeded by Miss Grace D. Critchell, class '01. Miss Gwynedd Webster, class of '02, has accepted the position of assistant to Miss Balcom, Finley Hospital, Dubuque, Iowa. Miss Edith Nelson, class '04, and Miss Virginia Williams, class '03, have returned from Europe where they have been spending the summer.

Miss ANNA KELLAR, Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, class of 1904, succeeds Miss Jorstad of Augustana Hospital as head nurse at the Maxwell Street Lying-in Dispensary. Miss Mary Ledwidge, class of 1898, is enjoying a well earned vacation on an Arkansas plantation after five years' service at the Children's Hospital, Milwaukee. Miss Ella A. Goodhue, class of 1897, has gone to St. Louis as superintendent of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. Miss Hattie Price, class of 1901, succeeds Miss Emma Holland as head nurse in the new tuberculosis department connected with Cork County Hospital. Miss Damer, president of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae, was a recent guest at the nurses' home, Illinois Training School, and attended the November alumnae meeting where she gave the members a talk on the fight against tuberculosis in New York City.

Miss ALICE I. TWITCHELL is superintendent of the Passavant Memorial Hospital at Jacksonville, Illinois. The directress of the training school is Miss Ida B. Bruner, a graduate of the S. R. Smith infirmary, Staten Island, who has been for five years assistant superintendent at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, New Jersey. The dietitian is Miss Helen C. Wayne of Naples, New York, who took a two years' course in domestic science at the Mechanics' Institute,

Rochester, New York. The surgical and operating-room nurse is Miss Helen B. Miner, graduate of Harper Hospital, Detroit.

At the commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses, on October 19, the resignation was announced of Miss LeFebvre, first assistant superintendent, on account of ill health. She is at present at her home, resting and working on a revision of Miss Kimber's "Anatomy and Physiology." Miss LeFebvre has been connected with most of the nursing organizations such as the Superintendents' Society, the Red Cross, St. Barnabas' Guild, and the School Alumnae Association. The pupils and others connected with the school showed their appreciation of her worth by giving her an At Home at which they presented her with a purse filled with gold pieces, accompanied with many good wishes for the future and regret that she must give up her work at the training school.

BIRTHS

A son to Mrs. C. H. Jones, who was Miss Mattie P. Thomas, class of 1903, Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago.

On September 21, a son to Mrs. Frank Wisner, who was Miss Anna Lyon, class of 1901, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.

BORN, a daughter, to Mrs. Frank Schmidt, Bisbee, Arizona. Mrs. Schmidt was Miss Edwards, class of 1903, Wesley Hospital, Chicago.

MARRIAGES

On October 19, at Philadelphia, Miss Alice E. Swab, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, to Mr. Harry L. Truckness.

On July 20, at Philadelphia, Miss Viola Mayhew, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, to Mr. Walter Sickler Felton.

On October 27, at Joliet, Illinois, Miss Ethel Stonerock, class of 1905, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, to Mr. Higgle of Pontiac, Illinois.

On July 8, at Mercer, California, Miss Eudora Hopkins, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, to Mr. William E. Kewin.

On October 12, Miss Sarah Martin, class of 1900, Wesley Hospital, Chicago, to Mr. Frank Tipton. They will live at Seward, Nebraska.

On August 8, at Gallup, New Mexico, Miss Virginia Brainerd, R.N., class of 1905, Colorado Training School, Denver, to Mr. J. H. Coddington.

On July 29, Miss Agnes Steubenrauch, class of 1902, Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn, to Mr. G. A. Zimmer. They will live at Jamaica, Long Island.

At Winterbourne, Ontario, Miss Janet Adamson, class of 1902, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Mr. George W. Dickson. At home at Douglass, Wyoming.

On June 11, at Sacramento, California, Miss Katherine B. Ross, class of 1905, S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, New York, to Mr. George H. Bundoock.

On October 14, Miss Elizabeth Spilman, class of 1905, Illinois Training School, Chicago, to Dr. Charles Palm. At home at 1390 White Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

On October 26, at Nankin, China, Miss Caroline Maddock, class of 1904 Illinois Training School, to Dr. Edgerton Haskell Hart. They will live at Wuhu, China.

On October 23, Miss Bertha Harning, class of 1907, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, to Dr. Grant Stanley. They will live at Sea Cliff, Long Island.

On October 30, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Miss Josephine Studebaker, class of 1904, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, to Dr. Dare Woodruff. At home at Reno, Nevada.

On October 15, Miss Eugenia Faucher, class of 1904, Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, to Mr. Charles Gerard Wheeler. They will live at White Plains, New York.

On November 14, at Gananoqua, Canada, Miss Blanche Taylor, class of 1906, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, to Dr. Henry Flack Graham. They will live in Brooklyn.

On October 3, Miss Sarah White Cunningham, of Abbeville, South Carolina, class of 1906, University of Maryland Hospital, to Captain Charles Frederick Morse, of Vermont, United States Army Medical Department.

On October 16, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Miss Georgia Michaels, class of 1900, Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey, to Mr. Edward Pickering, Jr. They will live at Woodbourne, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY

Mrs. GEORGE A. TRUITT, class of 1906, University of Maryland Hospital, died at Salisbury Hospital, of typhoid pneumonia, on October 26.

Mrs. Anna D. Moore, who was secretary of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Blair County, Pennsylvania, has recently died, and is greatly missed by her friends and associates.

On September 5, at Sarnia, Ontario, Miss Marabel Robson, graduate of the Farrand Training School for Nurses, Detroit. Miss Robson's death came as a happy release following two years of great suffering.

TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES



BUFFALO is to have a tuberculosis nurse provided by the district nurses' association. She will work under the direction of the board of health and the association will provide milk and eggs for the patients she attends.

SEVERAL small cities in New York State are arranging for what might be called a community nurse, who will care for all who need her services, whether they can pay or not. Those who are starting the enterprise will pay her a fixed salary, and all fees collected from patients will go into a central treasury. She will work among the rich, those of moderate means and the poor. York and Genesee have already established such a nurse.

THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, held its semi-annual graduating exercises in the reception rooms of the home on Thursday, October 10. Nine nurses received diplomas.

BACTERIOLOGY and dietetics have been added to the curriculum of the Finley Hospital Nurses' School, Dubuque, Iowa.

These subjects are taught by the dietitian, Miss Josephine Evans, a graduate of the Department of Domestic Science, Lewis Institute, Chicago.

AN exhibition and sale were held on an afternoon in October in the rooms of the Handicraft Club of Providence, Rhode Island. Articles made in the handicraft shop of Butler Hospital were offered.

The exhibit was held in accordance with the annual custom of the institution, and while primarily its object is to benefit the Providence District Nursing Association, it is also intended to show the character of the work done by the patients. The therapeutic value of handicrafts for nervous patients has been demonstrated successfully at this as at other institutions, and the exhibit evidenced what a high average of skill can be attained by these workers under proper direction.

The display included the products of the Swedish hand loom, basketry, raffia work, pottery and needlework. The articles were attractively arranged in the parlors on the first floor of the club house. The piano was covered with baskets of all sizes, shapes and colors, and two tables were covered with pieces of pottery in terra cotta and in soft old blues and greens and browns in varying stages of completion.

Many beautiful shapes were shown in this collection, giving evidence of a high degree of skill on the part of the craftsmen.

Examples of woven textiles were hung on the walls or thrown over chairs and settle, and in the front parlor stood a loom and two spinning wheels which were operated by attendants.

Among those in charge of the exhibit were Miss Balfour, superintendent of nurses at Butler Hospital, and Miss Urquhart, supervisor of nurses.

THE graduating exercises of the Butterworth Hospital Training School for Nurses, Grand Rapids, Michigan, were held in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, October 7.

Mr. Edward Lowe, president of the Board of Trustees, presided, and a large number of friends of the hospital and its nurses were present.

The graduates are: Nellie Agnes Bertsch, Mabelle M. Butler, Lillian Campbell, Winnifred M. Crow, Maude I. Dudley, Elizabeth W. Holt, Edith Johnson, Isabel J. Livergood, Minnie A. McDermid, Julia T. Nolan, Wia Nellie Oltman, Ida Viola Shannon, Mary Jane Smith.

At the close of the exercises a reception was given to the graduating class, and the following day they were entertained at the Kent Country Club, by Mrs. Eugene Boise, president of the Lady Board of Managers.

On October 8, thirty-eight student nurses who comprise the Freshman Class of Wealey Hospital School for Nurses, Chicago, entered upon a six months' laboratory course at the Northwestern University Medical School.

This is the fifth year that the school has given its nurses this course. Originally the nurses met with the students and were required to take the same course, but this was found impracticable and now a separate course has been organized, with special instructors chosen from the faculty of the medical school. The nurses occupy the same laboratories and benefit by the library and other facilities afforded medical students.

The school for nurses became affiliated with the Northwestern University last spring, thus giving to the nurses unusual advantages in the theoretical part of their training. Some of the graduate nurses of the school are taking advantage of this excellent opportunity by taking a graduate course now with the freshman class.

THE department of Hospital Economics, Teachers College, New York City, makes the following announcement in regard to its winter course of lectures:

SPECIAL LECTURES ON HOSPITAL ECONOMICS

The portion of this course, as announced below, which is given by special lecturers will be open to graduate nurses, not regular students of Teachers College, who may register as "unclassified students." Registration may be for one or more groups of lectures as given below, or for the entire seven groups. A complete syllabus of the lectures, soon to appear, will be sent on application. Herewith are given details of the first series of lectures only, those on hospital architecture.

I. Hospital Planning: six lectures, beginning Friday, October 25.

Charles Butler, B.A., A.D.G.

1. General requirements for location of hospitals. Orientation of wards. Discussion of the two principal types of buildings.
2. Arrangement of general plan. Location of its principal units with relation to each other. Examples of existing buildings.
3. Typical ward plan with its services. Varying solutions of the problem.
4. The operating department with its services.
5. Administration. General services, kitchen, laundry, etc. Nurses' home?
6. Special hospitals. Tuberculosis Hospitals. Children's Hospitals. Convalescent Homes. Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

II. Working Essentials and Hospital Construction: eight lectures. Miss Annie W. Goodrich, General Superintendent Training Schools, Bellevue Hospitals.

III. Hospital Administration: six lectures. Miss Maud Banfield, Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Hospital Laundries: six lectures. Miss Clara D. Noyes, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.

V. Training School Administration: four lectures. Mrs. Hunter Robb, formerly of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

VI. Training School Administration (continued): four lectures. Miss M. M. Riddle, Newton Falls Hospital, Newton, Mass.

VII. History of Nursing and of Hospitals: six lectures. Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Honorary Secretary, International Council of Nurses.

The first lectures, those by Mr. Butler, will be given, as announced above, Fridays at three P.M., beginning October 25, in Room 325, Teachers College. The dates of the other groups of lectures will be given in the circular soon to appear.

The fee for the whole series of lectures is twelve dollars. The fee for any single group of lectures is at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents a group. Students who desire to secure college credit for this course, should make special inquiry.

All fees are payable in advance, by check or money order in favor of Teachers College, addressed to the Bursar, Teachers College, or in person at the Bursar's office, Teachers College, (office hours, nine A.M. to five P.M.).

Any one desiring to enter the above course should procure a registration blank for unclassified students (sent on request) and return it duly filled out.

Address all communications to,

Miss NUTTING, Department of Hospital Economics,
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.



"Christian men rejoice and sing
"T is the birthday of a King."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS



DON'T scratch matches on the wall paper, top of a radiator, or on the surface of furniture. This is suggested by an experience with two nurses.

I. R.

A CORRESPONDENT has written to the JOURNAL asking where she can study midwifery. The question was referred to an obstetrician, whose reply is as follows:

I know of no place where a woman may learn to be a mid-wife and if I knew I would not advise any woman to study the art. I believe the responsibilities of an obstetric case are so great that most physicians are not equal to them, and it is therefore a crime against reason to allow ignorant women to assume the care of the women of our land at such a critical period.

IN regard to the paragraph on incinerators: There was an incinerator—and probably is—in the Buffalo Children's Hospital. It was run by natural gas, and was a very effective means of destroying soiled dressings, refuse, etc. The heat generated was intense and destruction was speedily accomplished.

E. O. B.

I WAS sent to a patient ill with stomach trouble. The nervous element was present in a marked degree.

For weeks members of the family had been called up in the night to fill hot water bags, give drinks and light nourishment.

Gastric lavage with weak, warm saleratus solution was ordered for each evening. After this, the patient had junket once.

Before we retired, I always filled two bags with very hot water, and placed one for her feet, and gave the patient the other to "hug."

The patient had comfortable nights, and I was not disturbed except once to adjust a rattling window.

E. O. B.

HERE is a newspaper idea to induce sleep in the too wakeful. Lie on the back and take a deep breath while you count six slowly; exhale while you count six slowly. Do this six times, in succession if possible,

then breathe naturally for three minutes and repeat the procedure several times. The counting is important. Plenty of fresh air is essential to success. I may be wrong about the six times in succession before breathing naturally, but I remember the little note in the paper did not allow of fatigue or imply that any one could get discouraged.

J. B.

How long would you advise an obstetrical patient, after the nurse leaves, to keep sterile gauze over the breasts and to use sterile applicators for the nipples? As a rule a nurse leaves at the end of four weeks. I usually leave a number of these things sterile for the mother to use, still some people show that they believe very little in the use of such precautions. The other day I saw a baby I had left two weeks before and found one of its eyes slightly discharging, although they were perfectly clear when I was with him. I had instructed the mother how to use the eye dropper in putting boric acid into the eyes. I know a very good nurse who says she uses a piece of cotton, dipping it into the bottle of boric acid and squeezing it into the eyes. It seems to me we need to be reminded of new and better ways of nursing.

E. L. P.

[It would be helpful to have suggestions from nurses doing obstetrical work on the points brought up by this writer.—Ed.]



"The shepherds sing, and shall I silent be?
My God! no hymn for Thee?"

GEORGE HERBERT.

BOOK REVIEWS



IN CHARGE OF
M. E. CAMERON

THE STANDARD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. By Professor Carl Reissig, M.D., Hamburg, Germany, and Smith Ely Ielliffe, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Pharmacognosy, Columbia University; Instructor in Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Columbia University; Visiting Neurologist, City Hospital, New York City; Associate Editor of "New York Medical Journal;" Managing Editor "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases." Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

This work which has for a sub-title: "A Practical International Encyclopedia of Medicine and Hygiene Especially Prepared for the Household," has a long list of foreign and American and some English names on its editorial pages. It is a sort of abridged encyclopedia—that is to say only the subjects indicated and those related thereto are included in the two volumes which carry the subjects alphabetically from A to Z.

Putting such a book in the hands of the public has at the first glance the appearance of madness as inviting the said public to learn the diagnosis and treatment of its own ailments to the complete undoing of the medical profession. On second thoughts, it seems a mammoth propagandist movement—for we know there is nothing calculated to convince the average man or woman that he or she is unsound in every member, like reading with untrained intelligence the symptoms and course of disease. For neither of these purposes, however, has the present work been undertaken and with so much pains completed. It is in recognition of the vast amount of misleading and spurious information on medical matters that is constantly poured on the market, either gratis and accompanied by a brand of "heal-all" patent medicine; or wrapped in a mantle, purporting to be Charity, and like it, covering a multitude of sins; in either case being merely a baited line to catch the dollars of the gullible public. To supplant such literature and to give in its place a reliable substitute which to some degree may help those who are ignorant to a recognition of the value of symptoms and assist in the decision of doubtful cases where it is a question of need for a physician

or not, is the reason for introducing the "Family Physician." The ethics of family life, without a family physician are discussed, and the disadvantages to which both the physician and his patient are subjected when they are strangers to each other are noted. There is no thought farther from the subject in hand than any idea of letting down professional bars or regarding with equanimity the taking over of the practice of medicine by the public generally. Naturally such a book is only used in reference. It contains, beside many colored plates and profuse illustrations, a very fine mannikin for the use of students.

TEXT-BOOK OF PSYCHIATRY, A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF INSANITY. By Dr. E. Mendel, A.O., Professor of the University of Berlin. Translated by William C. Krauss, M.D., Buffalo, New York. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia.

Few schools of nursing include in their curriculum the care of the insane. Yet this branch of nursing is often adopted as a specialty, as being the best paid, and the one allowing more liberal assistance than any other. Of course the insane person differs not at all from the sane in the need of careful nursing, but the nursing might be more satisfactorily done if the nurse were not continually being "up against" the mysteriousness and inscrutability of the disease. The book under our present consideration does not lighten every dark corner of the subject by any means; but must be found an aid, to understanding better, one's perplexing and perplexed patient. We do not find the entire subject reduced to utter simplicity—indeed we find the learned author regretting the limitations of knowledge of pathological processes producing insanity; but one lays down the book, if one has read faithfully and intelligently, with a better understanding of the need of sympathy for this most pathetic and appealing of all the range of the weak and helpless who come under a nurse's care. Treatment is very lightly sketched in; the book being more concerned in the symptomatology and the etiology of mental diseases, dividing the subject into general psychiatry, and special psychiatry; the first treating of disturbances of sense and the sense-perception, disturbances of thought of memory-feeling, etc.; the second of idiotism, mania, dementia, melancholia, the epileptic psychoses, the psychoses due to the abuse of alcohol and various drugs, the psychoses induced by inorganic poisons: carbonic oxide, lead, iodoform, and some others; the psychoses due to disturbances of the thyroid gland and to other functional disorders; also the syphilitic psychoses.

Dr. Krauss, who has done the book into English, is editor and

translator together. He has changed the Prussian procedure of the law for the insane, for the New York state laws, and he has enlarged some chapters by matter, naturally modified by conditions of race, climate, etc. His translation aims to convey the exact personal ideas of the original writer, attaching the greatest importance to these, in view of Professor Mendel's long study of the subject.

SICK NURSING. By H. Drinkwater. I. M. Dent & Co., London. The MacMillan Company, New York. Price, 40 cents net.

Those who love a book for the look of it who love the famous Temple classics and adore slim graceful little books and keep them on a special shelf all by themselves will possess this volume of the Temple Primer series in dark red muslin with the title page in old black print wherein are interlacings of all sorts of mysterious symbols of arts and crafts—of music, travel, war, wisdom, and the stars in the heaven and the growing things on earth—all these in black and white and the name of the book in redletter is worth the price of the volume to some folk. Do not however think in this to find beauty and utility combined. At least the book as a nursing text book does not come up to our standards, and perhaps it is unfair to expect to compare it with such works as are in use in the nursetraining schools of this country, since this book is designed as a manual for the use of students attending the lectures in connection with the "St. John Ambulance Association" and the "Evening Continuation Classes," both presumably provincial English institutions, and probably courses designed for the laity like our own "First Aid" courses. The author very politely acknowledges the help drawn from a long list of books consulted in getting up the present work, so that we are able to trace some of our own writers whose work has come back to us from over the sea. Among others we note the names of A. K. Beck, L. L. Dock, I. A. Hampton-Robb, E. A. Stoney, C. S. Weekes-Shaw. These names will insure for it friends in this country and indeed the book has merits of its own to recommend it. The matter is put in very practical language and the ideas are expressed with a simplicity which make it particularly adapted for lay teaching.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY NURSE CORPS



RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL
FOR THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

COOK, ETHEL FLORENCE, transferred from Camp Joasman, Guimaras, to Division Hospital, Manila, P. I.

DOERSCH, CLARA C., recently arrived in the Philippines Division, assigned to duty at the Division Hospital, Manila.

HALL, MRS. MARY B., transferred from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

HALLOCK, MARY H., transferred from General Hospital, Fort Bayard, to General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to await the sailing of the Transport of December 5; under orders for duty in the Philippines Division.

HENSEL, JOSEPHINE, recently arrived in the Philippines Division, assigned to duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P. I.

JOHNSON, SIGRID C., transferred from duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard.

KROTZER, BERTHA M., formerly on duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, P. I., discharged.

KUEZDORFER, ELIZABETH, graduate of the the Deaconess Hospital Training School, Evansville, Indiana, 1899, appointed and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

RIEDY, JOSEPHINE, transferred from Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P. I., for temporary duty.

SELOVER, CLARA MARIA, transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to Zamboanga, P. I.

SOULE, MARGARET V., formerly on duty at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, discharged. Married to Private William J. Maney, Hospital Corps, Fort Bayard.

WOODS, JULIA, transferred from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

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